

JANUARY '59

MODERN TEXTILES

MAGAZINE

Specializing in Man-Made Fibers and Blends since 1925

FIBERS

FABRICS

FINISHES



Gastonia's
A. G. MYERS—
respected elder
statesman of
combed sales
yarn trade—
story page 20

THIS MONTH'S SPECIAL FEATURES

Draper's new shuttleless loom

Future of the textile schools

Tachometers cut dyehouse costs

New machinery for modern mills

AND 10 MORE TIMELY REPORTS AND EXCLUSIVE ARTICLES

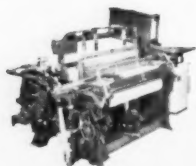


Dependability is built into Draper looms . . . part by part

Regardless of size, shape or location, each part is engineered and manufactured to precise tolerances. As a result, *Draper* has become the accepted name for quality and dependability throughout the textile industry.



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HOPEDALE, MASS.
ATLANTA, GA.
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"We had a problem ...
SONOCO solved it!"

THE NEED: One-time-use cheese core for cotton yarns

An economical, lightweight, one-time-use cheese core for stocking and shipping was needed by the textile industry. This requirement was discussed with Sonoco and the production of a suitable core was assigned to research specialists and engineers. The result was a highly durable spiral core, especially punched to seat properly on the spindle, and notched on one end to serve as a guide for instantaneous positioning in respooling. This core eliminates mill inventory and loss or damage associated with more expensive carriers; however, equal

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Products for Textiles

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MODERN TEXTILES

January, 1959 Vol. 40, No. 1
MAGAZINE

Modern Textiles Magazine
Established 1925

Published Monthly by
Rayon Publishing Corporation
303 Fifth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 4-0455

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Subscription Rates: North and South America
and U. S. Possessions, one year \$5.00; all other
countries, one year, \$8.00. Postage prepaid by the
publisher. Single copies (current issue), 60 cents.

BPA

Member of
Business Publications Audit of Circulation, Inc.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office,
Manchester, N. H. Editorial and Circulation offices
at 303 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. Publica-
tion offices at 215 Canal Street, Manchester, N. H.

(Originally entered as second-class matter at the
Post Office, New York, N. Y. August 20, 1925).

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of America, Inc. 1450 Broadway, New York
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers
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Inc. 469 Seventh Ave., New York

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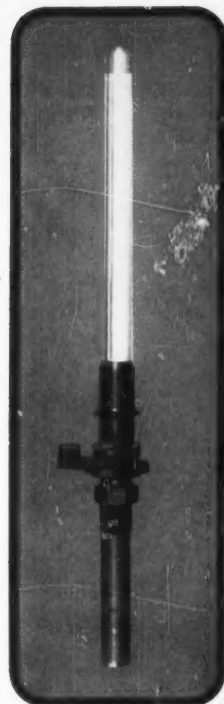
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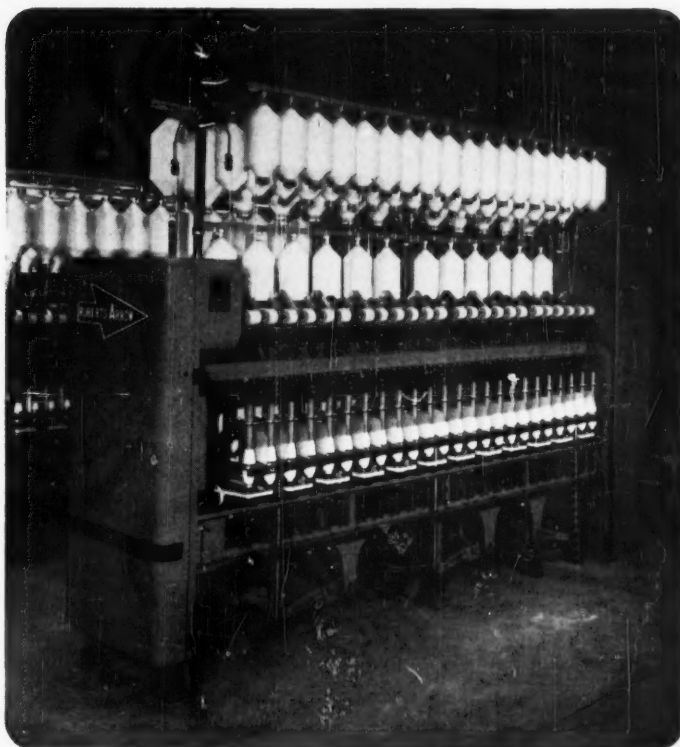
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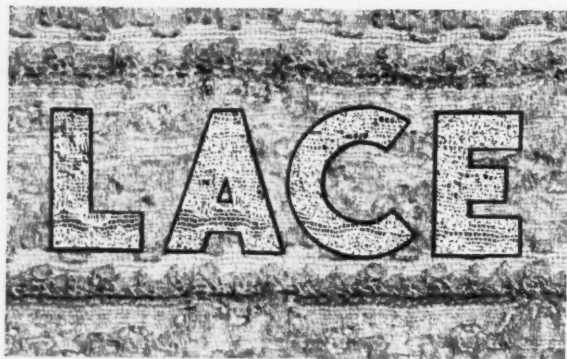
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Bright Outlook Seen for Textiles

The nation's cloth and yarn manufacturers have the "potential for a vigorous and dynamic future," according to Halbert M. Jones, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute. Jones told members of the Carded Yarn Association at its recent convention that the annual survey of manufacturers published by the Bureau of Census discloses there are approximately 8,000 textile plants in the U. S. employing some one million persons who earn about \$3,300,000,000 annually. The industry turns out goods valued at over \$13,000,000,000, or 4.1% of all manufacturing industry.

He pointed out that the cloth and yarn industry, together with its related industry, apparel, employ more people than any other manufacturing segment of the economy. Jones stated the textile industry believes in "standing on its own feet. It seeks no subsidy . . . from the Government."

Enka to Double Nylon Capacity

An expansion of its nylon plant at Enka, N. C., costing \$7½ million is planned by American Enka Corp. The enlargement will double Enka's nylon capacity and add 300 workers, according to J. E. Bassill, president. Construction of the new facilities was begun last month and they are expected to go into production early in 1960.

The enlargement of capacity will be the second since Enka began nylon production in 1954. Plant facilities for nylon are currently working close to capacity.

Love Urges \$1.25 Wage Minimum

An increase in the present Federal minimum wage to a base of \$1.25 per hour, possibly in two steps, was advocated recently by J. Spencer Love, chairman and president of Burlington Industries, a textile manufacturing company with more than 50,000 employees.

Love said competitive conditions in the textile industry "are such that a general wage increase cannot be made at this time, because all producers would not follow any pattern, even if set by a few leaders." This situation, he added would be untenable, as it would put manufacturing costs of those giving a raise far out of line with those who didn't.

Love expressed the opinion that the only equitable approach to higher wages in the textile industry would be through an increase in the Federal minimum as this approach has worked effectively in the past. He stated that a higher minimum would require upward adjustments in textile pay classifications "all along the line," but added that this "would be desirable if accompanied by a general uplifting of the over-all economy of the industry."

A major danger in an increase in the minimum to \$1.25 is that it would further widen the enormous competitive advantage held by foreign producers, Love pointed out, and realistic quotas on imports would be even more necessary to protect jobs of American textile employees. The present Federal minimum wage was raised from 75 cents to \$1.00 in March 1956.

Taiwan Rayon Staple Plant

China Artificial Fiber Corp., Taiwan's only synthetic fiber producer, has started construction of a viscose staple unit to supplement its viscose filament production. The plant's output will be 10 million pounds annually. Machinery and know-how are being supplied by Von Kohorn International Corp. The White Plains, N. Y., firm, which supplied and started the original plant, has again arranged for financing of equipment and has increased its holdings in the Chinese company.

VATS

THAT VARY NOT FROM BATCH TO BATCH



TINON* COLORS

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Celanese Display House

Celanese Corp. of America has retained Edward D. Stone, architect of the U.S. Pavilion at the Brussels World Fair, to design a contemporary house which will display home furnishings and building materials in which all major Celanese products—from chemicals and plastics to textiles, window hangings, upholstery and rugs—play an important part. Completion of the house at New Canaan, Conn., is scheduled for April 15, 1959.

Interiors of the house will be planned as a showcase for decorative fabrics woven of Celanese contemporary fibers: Celanese acetate, Celaperm acetate, Arnel triacetate, Fortisan rayon, bulked Celaperm and Cellaire carpet yarns.

Chinese Cotton Industry Growth

Members of the Japanese Trade Mission, which has been visiting in the United States, warned that increased development of the cotton textile industry in Communist China is a serious threat to both Japan and the U.S.A. The mission members pointed out that, in the last five years, raw cotton production in Communist China has increased from about 2 million bales to over 7½ million bales in 1957, and 16 million bales in 1958. It has been reported that Red China plans to produce 24 million bales next year, which would make it the world's largest producer of raw cotton. At the same time, the number of spindles in Red China has increased from about 5 million to 8 million.



MILTON WARP BEAMS REDUCE SECONDS in the weave room

Loose and slack end problems are minimized by Milton's true-running, easily adjustable, heavily ribbed flanges (cast iron or aluminum alloy). They're locked to the barrel with a pressure block threaded on the inner surface, preventing damage to barrel threads. Flange diameters: 12" to 28", in 2" increments.

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DESIGNERS • ENGINEERS • MANUFACTURERS

MILTON • PENNA.

Hunter Machine Plant

James Hunter Machine Co., manufacturers of textile wet finishing, dyeing and garnetting equipment, recently announced plans to build a 35,000 sq. ft. plant for its subsidiary company, James Hunter, Inc., Greenville, S. C. A 20-acre tract for the building on Route 276, approximately eight miles south of Greenville, has been purchased. The subsidiary will move into the new plant when it is completed within six months or so. It was stated the new plant was needed for production of the company's fiber blending equipment, including card feeds, pickers, openers and the Hunter fiber meter blending systems.

Allied European Office

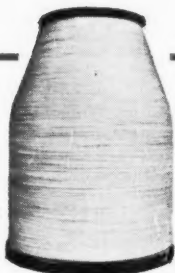
Allied Chemical International will open a European office in Brussels, Belgium. Grant E. Sita, formerly assistant to William H. Winfield, division president, assumed charge of the Brussels branch and sales activities last November 1. Dr. J. Ross Tuttle, a vice president of the division, has been made technical director of the company's European operations.

Chemical Data Service

Cheminform Institute has started a new chemical information service in New York City. A file of trademarks in the chemical and allied fields is now available for immediate use. H. Bennett, editor-in-chief of the Chemical Formulary, is director. E. Rosendahl, formerly executive vice president of Glyco Products Co., Inc., is associate director. For further information write the editors.

New Enka Office

American Enka Corp.'s Providence R. I. office has moved to larger quarters at 1211 Industrial Bank Bldg. Robert Rodermund has been assigned to the Providence office as a technical representative for the New England territory.



Ring Twisting or Uptwisting . . . WHITIN has the Twister for you!

To provide precisely the right twister for maximum production, highest quality twisting, on the largest practical package to secure knot-free yarns, Whitin manufactures 49 models of ring and uptwisters. Whitin can supply the type and model most suitable for any twisting need for natural and synthetic fibers.

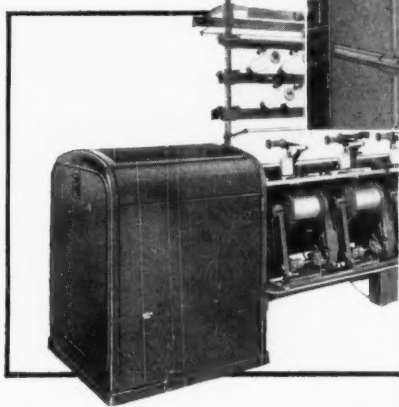
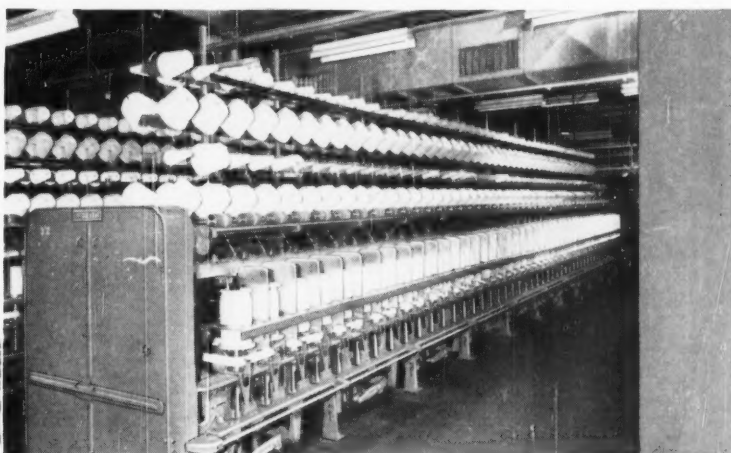
The machines illustrated here are widely used by leading mills in the production of coarse yarns for carpets and tufted rugs; they have also made outstanding records in the tire cord and paper yarn industries. All Whitin Twisters and accessory machines are advanced in design, rigid in construction and precision built.

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For wet or dry twisting, the Commodore is available in gauges from 7" - 10", with rings ranging from 5½" - 8½" and, normally, with 92 or more spindles. Package weights are from 7.0 - 11.0 lbs. of knot-free plied yarn.

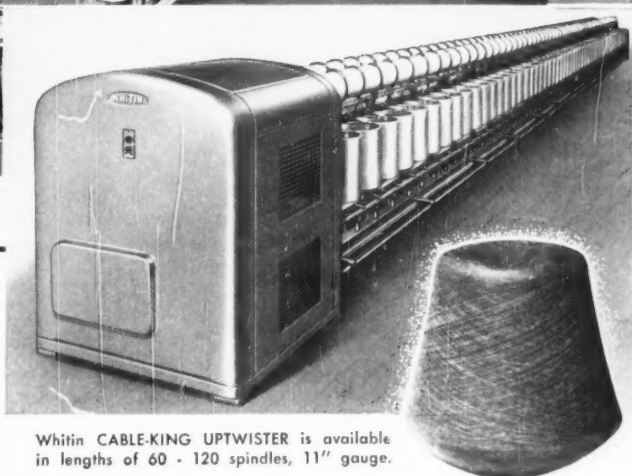
SPOOLMATIC® REDRAW DOUBLER with Electronic Slub Detectors

For winding one, two or more ends at 100 - 300 yds./min., package up to 9.0 lbs. This machine provides new scope for tufted rug or carpet yarns. Exclusive electronic slub detectors stop each winding position for end break, run out, etc.



CABLE-KING® UPTWISTER

Produces several types of take-up packages: headless, parallel-wound on paper tube; straight spool wind on double head bobbin; or cone wound on paper tube. Packages up to 9.0 lbs. and speeds up to 5250 RPM. Ideal for cabling nylon tire cord and other heavy industrial yarns.



Whitin CABLE-KING UPTWISTER is available in lengths of 60 - 120 spindles, 11" gauge.

*Trade mark

For complete information, ask your Whitin representative — or write direct to us.

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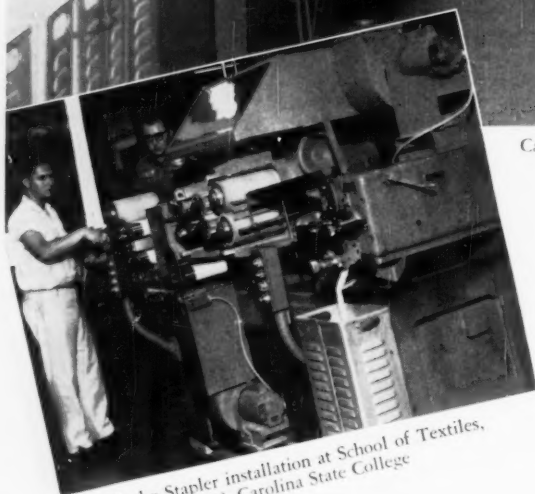
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JANUARY, 1959



Caron Spinning Company, Robesonia, Pa., has seven Turbo Staplers.



Turbo Stapler installation at School of Textiles, North Carolina State College

3 PROGRESS REPORTS on Tow Processing Via the Turbo Stapler

Experimentally

Most fiber producers are working with Turbo Staplers to achieve new fiber effects with synthetic tow. Turbo offers a complete "laboratory" to check out new ideas in man-made fibers. Adaptable to all acrylic fibers, the Turbo Stapler is a practical laboratory tool for enhancing basic fiber properties.

Educationally

Leading textile schools are using the Turbo Stapler for practical classroom demonstration. Students quickly learn the few simple adjustments necessary to regulate the degree of heat-stretch, control the degree of crimp, and control staple length.

Let us discuss the mill-proved advantages of the Turbo Stapler with you. Call or write today.

Commercially

The amazing success story of Turbo High Bulk for sweaters is best told in these words: every day 90% of the high-bulk sweaters sold are knitted from Turbo High-Bulk Yarn. Synthetic fibers processed by the Perlok System on Turbo Staplers spin into yarns of exceptional evenness with a perfect balance of loft and bulk. More than 50 leading spinners are Turbo Stapler-equipped.

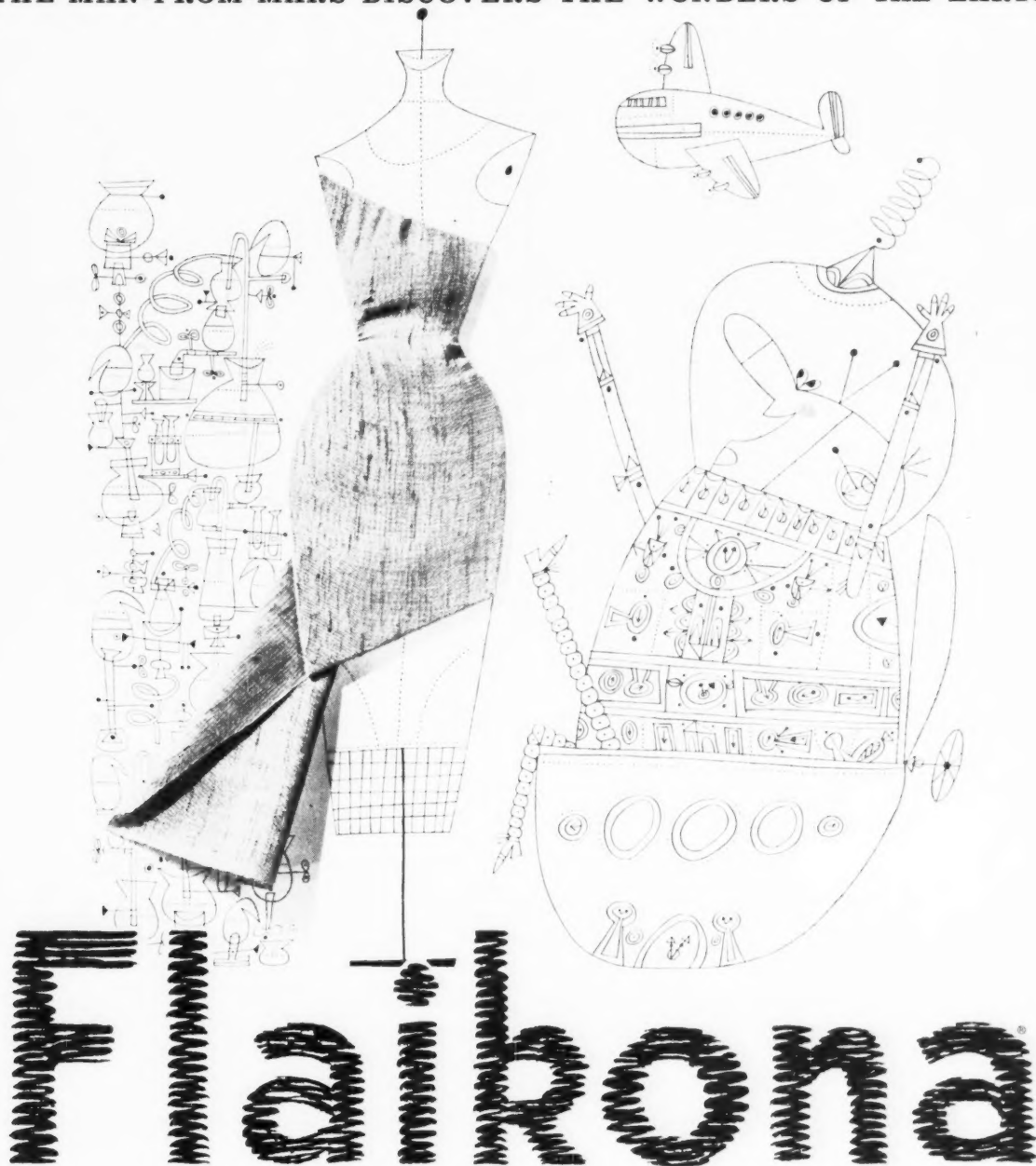
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Makers of Precision Heat and Steam Setting Machines, Crimpers, and Tow Processing Equipment
LANSDALE, PENNA.

Southern Representative: Parrott & Ballentine, Greenville, S. C.



THE MAN-FROM-MARS DISCOVERS THE WONDERS OF THE EARTH



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better lubrication with less oil

SEAM LUBRICATION. A new idea . . . utilizes the principle of capillary attraction to provide more uniform lubrication than has been possible in the past. It is the outstanding feature of the new "M" type ring.

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- 2. TRAVELERS LAST LONGER.** As a matter of experience in mills which have been using "M" rings for the past three years, the uniformity of lubrication increases traveler life.
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- 4. CLEANER YARN.** With better oil distribution and no leakage, mills are getting cleaner yarns.
- 5. FASTER OPERATION.** Speed-up is possible without extra wear to ring and traveler. The traveler receives oil from the lubricating seams over the complete bearing surfaces of the ring.
- 6. REDUCES YARN BREAKAGE.** As in all Herr Conical Rings, tension is automatically adjusted by the action of the traveler and conical design of the ring.

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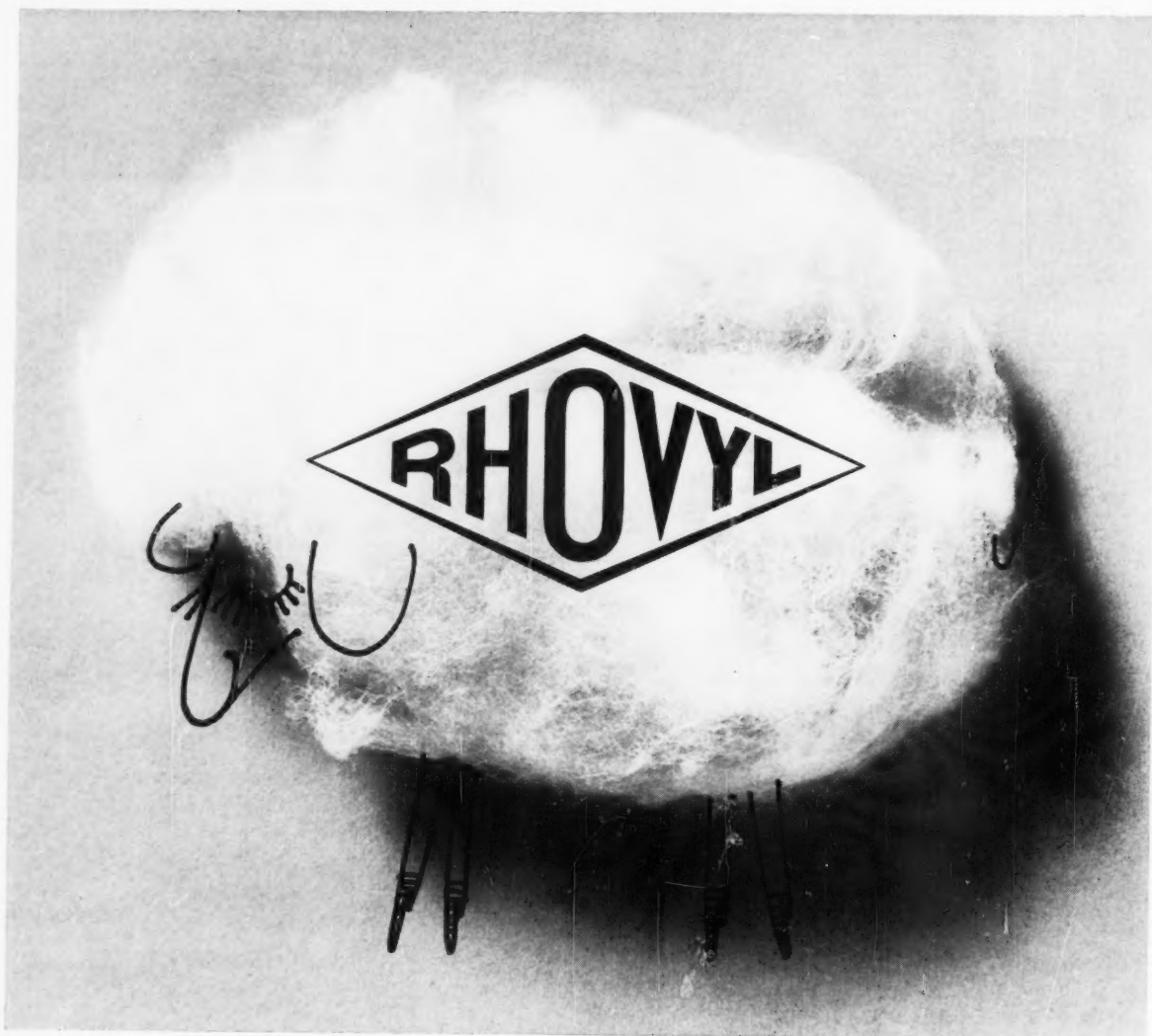


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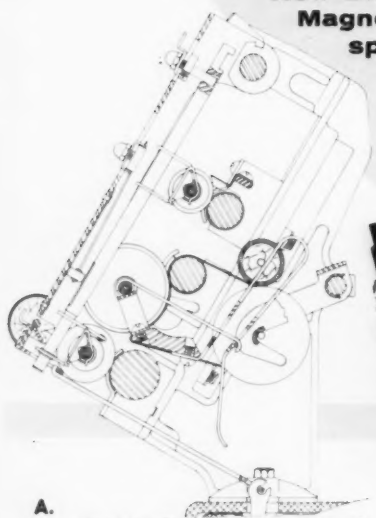
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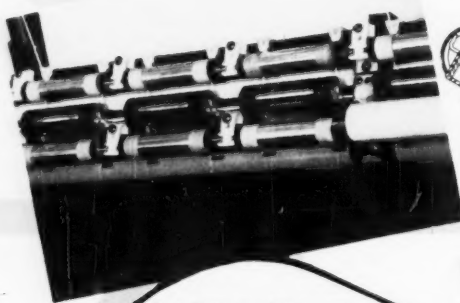
Greater versatility . . .

NEW SACO-LOWELL GWALTNEY SPINNING FRAME

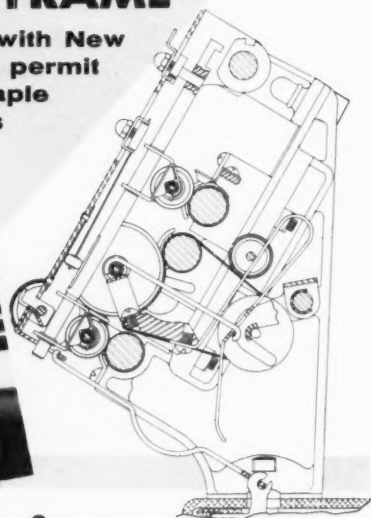
New Drafting Assemblies, available with New MagneDraft Pressure System, now permit spinning the entire range of staple lengths of cotton, synthetics and blends.



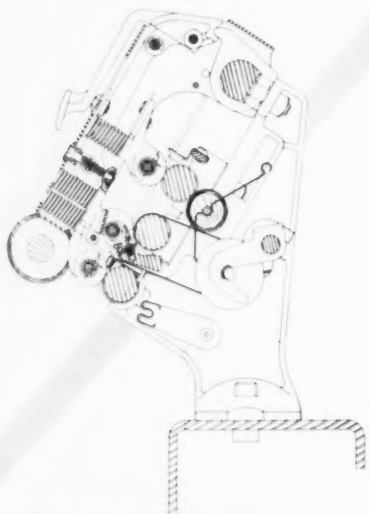
A.
Shaw Drafting System for staple lengths of 1 1/2" to 3". synthetics and blends.



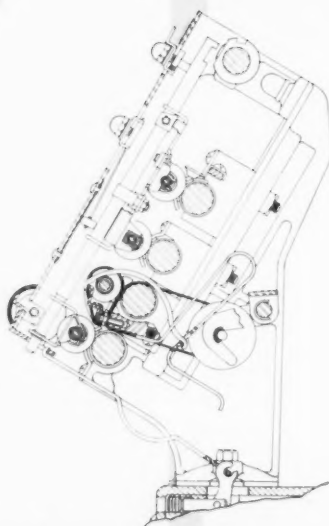
Duo-Roth drafting with
MagneDraft Pressure
System.



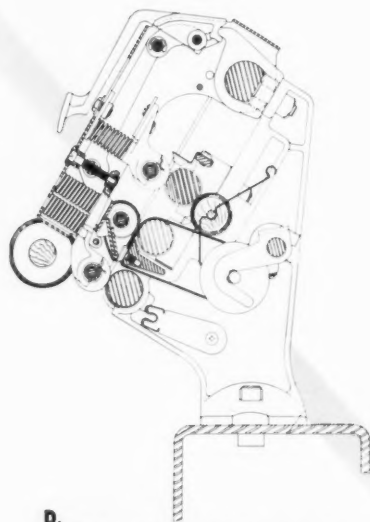
C.
Shaw System for staple lengths of 1 1/8" to 2 1/2" synthetics and blends.



B.
Shaw System with Tru-Set top arm for staple lengths of 7/8" to 2". Cotton and synthetics.



E.
Duo-Roth Silver Spinning System for staple lengths of 3/8" to 1 1/4". Cotton.



D.
Duo-Roth with Tru-Set top arm for staple lengths of 7/8" to 2". Cotton and synthetics.



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An important guide to spinning and weaving Arnel

With the tremendous success of Arnel fabrics, there is great demand for technical information. Celanese bulletins TD-13A and 14A give all facts and procedures. Here are some of the important points covered.

1. Arnel triacetate staple can be spun readily on the cotton system.

2. Arnel staple blends well with many fibers such as cotton, rayon, nylon, polyesters and acrylics to obtain yarns with varying degrees of strength and a wide choice of characteristics.

3. Special opening, conditioning, precautions, or techniques to handle Arnel staple are not required. As is true of most man-made fibers, aging in lap form will be beneficial in improving subsequent processing.

4. You can weave Arnel in the same manner as acetate and many other yarns. No significant change in loom adjustments or equipment is necessary.

5. When fabrics of Arnel are designed, be sure to allow for shrinkages and/or stretching, however small. For example, approximately 2% shrinkage for tight spun yarn twills and high sley filament fabrics should be allowed as much as 6% for open type linen constructions.

6. Arnel filament yarns have slightly different frictional properties from acetate, therefore quilling tensions should be adjusted accordingly.

7. In slashing spun Arnel and blends, similar sizing ingredients as used for spun acetate yarns are recommended.

8. You will find that wet splitting before the first drying can, and overwaxing after the yarn sheet has passed over the last can could be very helpful in slashing spun Arnel and blends.

9. In slashing, you will find that Arnel yarns stretch less than acetate.

For Technical Bulletins TD-13A and 14A write to:
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NEW YARN CARRIERS...
NEW OPPORTUNITIES!

Big news in textiles today is the switch to textured filament yarns. In considering this big step forward, you'll want to know all the facts that will make the change-over most profitable for your mill.

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And Spun Yarns Are Not The Same**

This plain fact makes it apparent that your ordinary methods of running spun yarns will need some adaptation for maximum success with the amazing new textured filament yarns. Certain areas will require simple adjustment:

Yarn Carriers, for Instance

The metal yarn carriers you have probably been using for spun yarns

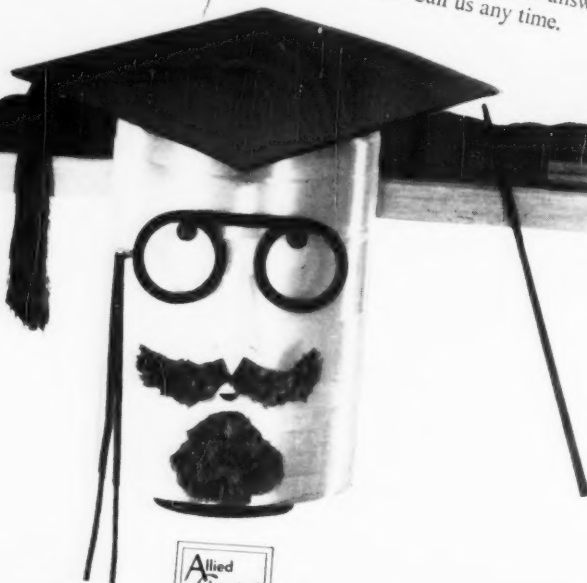
may cause problems with the new filament yarns. For one thing, the soldered joints, which have no noticeable effect on spun yarn, can damage filament yarns, creating streaks in the finished fabric.

*Try This Easy Solution...
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Seamless plastic yarn carriers which stay clean—and don't wear—assure smooth running filament yarn. What's more, they cost less!

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National Aniline Division

MODERN TEXTILES MAGAZINE

MODERN TEXTILES

Magazine

Publisher's Viewpoint

Closer Cooperation with Retailers

The cause of greater understanding among retailers of textile fibers and fabrics and more efficient ways of marketing them has received an encouraging boost in the announcement that the Textile Section of the New York Board of Trade will stage a seminar for merchandise managers of New York chain and department stores. The seminar, which starts on the 20th of this month will meet on Tuesday evenings at the High School of Fashion Industries. There will be ten sessions ending on the night of March 24. Co-sponsor with the Board of Trade of the seminar is the National Retail Merchants Association.

Prime purpose of the seminar is to inform key executives and their staffs among leading retail organizations of the general outlook in textile product merchandising in the months ahead and to alert them on the opportunities for profitable retail business available as a result of the tremendous merchandising activities currently being carried on by fiber producers and fabric manufacturers. The seminar will try to develop closer cooperation and better understanding between retailers and the producers of textile products with the overall aim of stimulating greater sales and better profits from the sale of textile end products—for the ultimate good of all elements involved in the long chain of textile manufacturing and distribution.

The great value of the seminar, in our opinion, will be in its planned function of bridging the gap that now exists between the textile manufacturing industry and retailers. It will also serve to acquaint yarn producers' marketing executives and mill people, too, with the thinking and approach of the retailers themselves. Thus it will serve the praiseworthy dual function of bringing to retailers a closer understanding of what the fiber and fabric manufacturers can do for retailers and what retailers, in their turn, can do for the fiber and fabric producers.

Only by the closest kind of cooperation and friendly harmony between retailers and the textile industry can there be hope of winning for textile products generally the bigger share

of the American consumer's dollar that these products need and deserve. Both the Textile Section of the New York Board of Trade and the National Association of Retail Merchants deserve to be congratulated on this progressive step forward.

A New Era in Loom Use

The public announcement of the new Draper shuttleless loom (described in detail elsewhere in this issue) is an event that the entire American textile industry can greet with pride. The new loom, incorporating, as it does, sound engineering with a radically new concept of loom operation is a quiet triumph not only for the Draper Corp. and the American textile machine industry, but for American engineering skill in general. It was thus highly appropriate that the first description of the loom made public by Draper should have taken place at a meeting of the Textile Engineering Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

For years, the advent of a versatile and soundly engineered shuttleless loom has been, so to speak, in the air. There have been many rumors and much speculation as to what Draper's loom would be. Interest in new types of looms which dispense with conventional shuttles has been sharp, and textile people in this country have studied hopefully the various specimens of shuttleless looms which were reported in Europe and which occasionally were displayed in this country at trade shows. Now the clouds of rumor and speculation have been dispelled by the specific facts as to what the Draper loom really is and how it works.

With the appearance of the loom offered for sale on a commercial basis and supported by a number of installations already operating under production conditions in a few mills, a new era in loom use opens for our industry. The future of the new Draper loom will be watched with keen interest by mill people both in the United States and abroad.

A. H. McCallough



More than a half-century of arduous and selfless effort has earned for A. G. Myers an industry's affection and respect.

TEXTILES' ELDER STATESMAN

By Jerome Campbell

EDITOR, MODERN TEXTILES MAGAZINE

LAST THANKSGIVING DAY, an event of importance took place in Gastonia, North Carolina. Business and social leaders of the community proudly opened a new 18-hole golf course and country club replacing the old nine-hole course which Gastonia and Gaston County had outgrown. In the first foursome to tee off on the brand new course was Albert Gallatin Myers, chairman of the board of Textiles-Incorporated and still an enthusiastic and capable golfer despite his 78 years.

His presence in that first foursome was, as it were, by popular demand. To begin with, he has been an ardent and skillful golfer for many years with a collection of weighty silver cups to prove it. But more importantly, his presence at the opening of the new course was insisted upon because, for many people, he is indubitably Gastonia's first citizen—an honor he has earned a hundred times over by his long years of tireless work on behalf of Gastonia's growth and prosperity—to say nothing of his open-handed gifts over the decades to worthy causes.

The years of Albert Myers' service to Gastonia and Gaston County are long; they stretch out over more than a half-century since that day in 1905 when he settled in Gastonia, then a little country town of 3,000 inhabitants. He came to the town as a young banker from nearby Charlotte, N. C., and he helped to organize the Citizens National Bank of which, in time,

he was to become president and then chairman, a post he holds today.

As an active and successful banker in a town that over the years was becoming more and more of a textile manufacturing center, Myers was inevitably drawn into the affairs of a number of mills. Thus, by the school of experience, he learned a good deal about the problems of textile manufacturing. For example, in 1915, he acquired his first really intense experience in textile mill management when he was appointed receiver of Dilling Cotton Mills in nearby Kings Mountain. In two years of wise and strenuous efforts on behalf of the mill he was able to extricate it from receivership and turn it back to the stockholders as a going concern. Knowing a good man when they saw one, the stockholders promptly elected him president—a job which he carried on in addition to his full-time duties at the bank.

Although he was thus drawn more and more into textile manufacturing in the Gastonia area, Myers' total immersion into the industry did not take place until 1931 when he took the lead in organizing Textiles-Incorporated. The company was formed as a rescue operation to salvage as much as possible from Gastonia's yarn spinning industry, wrecked as a result of the buffeting of the long textile decline of the late twenties and the final cruel blows of the great depression that began in 1929.

(Continued on Page 31)

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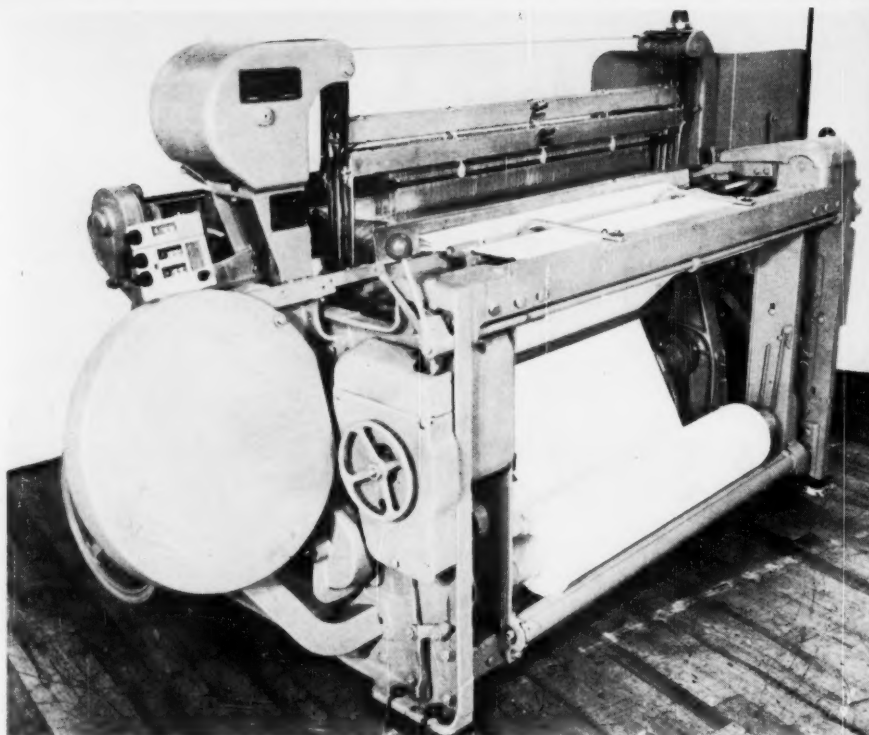
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H-5810

WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE—Here is an overall view of the new shuttleless loom. The cylindrical housing on the left covers one of the two aluminum wheels that move the steel tapes to which the filling carriers are attached.



DRAPER'S

NEW

SHUTTLELESS LOOM

**How it works
What it can do**

By the Editors

LONG awaited and long the subject of rumors and speculation born of keen interest among millmen, the new shuttleless loom of the Draper Corp. was unveiled last month. As described before the Textile Engineering Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' annual meeting by Draper's director of Research, Frederick M. FitzGerald, the heart of the new loom is its method of inserting filling yarns in the warp shed.

This is accomplished by two sets of mechanisms: a filling control mechanism and two "filling carriers" one on the right and the other on the left side of the loom replacing in function the conventional shuttle. The filling control mechanism on the right hand side of the loom positions the filling yarn and then measures and cuts it so that the correct length of filling can be drawn into the warp shed under tension by the filling carriers.

The carriers are mounted on the ends of flexible steel tapes, one carrier on the right hand side of the loom and the other on the left. The carriers work in and out of the warp shed from opposite sides of the loom in a modification, FitzGerald said, of the old "rapier" principle. Each carrier tape is fastened to an oscillating aluminum wheel. As these wheels turn, the yarn carriers enter the open shed—one from each side—and "mate" in the center. The right hand carrier, which has picked up the filling yarn from the filling control, transfers it to the left hand carrier near the center of the warp shed. As the tapes withdraw from the shed, the left hand carrier pulls across the shed the loose end of the filling which has been correctly measured by the timing of the filling control cams.

According to FitzGerald, major advantages of the new shuttleless loom as compared with a shuttle loom weaving the same type of fabric are:

1. Increased production speeds.
2. Economies in fixing and maintenance costs.
3. Elimination of battery hands.
4. Reduction of supply costs.
5. Easier operation by weaver and fixer.
6. Other material handling savings because of larger filling, cloth and warp capacity.
7. Reduction in noise level.

An installation of 100 of the new shuttleless looms has been operating at the plant of Pepperell Manufacturing Co., Lindale, Ga., and there are reported to be other installations at Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga, Ga., and Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

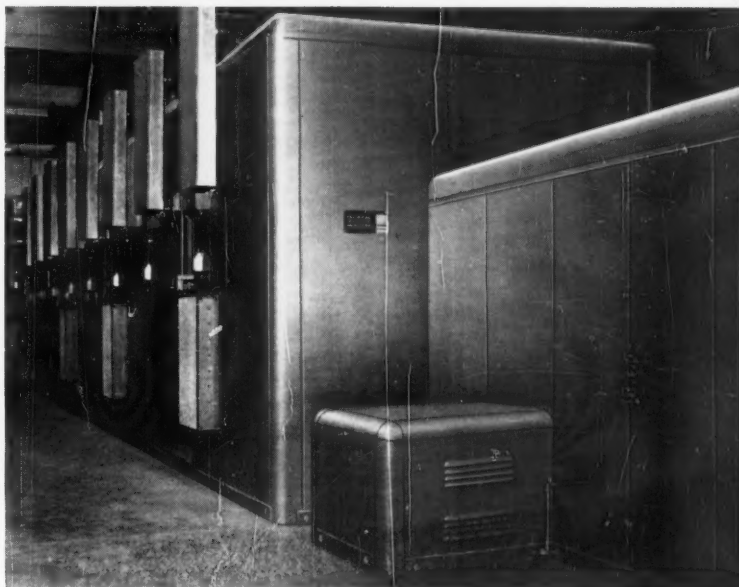
The new loom is of the flat or broad loom type, producing a single sheet of fabric in widths ranging from 36" to 64", at speeds of approximately 250 picks per minute in the narrower widths, to approximately 200 picks per minute in the wider goods. Usable reed space is 5" greater than nominal size of loom. Maximum cloth width can be 2" greater than nominal size.

Fabrics woven to date range from print cloths through sheetings, drills, twills, sateens, denims, corduroys, and Canton flannels—all spun yarns in cottons and blends. Continuous filament synthetics have not yet been attempted.

The loom is low in silhouette, without overhead arches and without handrail over the reed, which is said to make for easier weaver's operation. Its overall floor space is somewhat less than a Draper X-2

DYEING and FINISHING SECTION

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Evidence of the outstanding efficiency and economy of this "National" drying unit is found in the number of existing and on-order installations among the Nation's leading chemical manufacturers.

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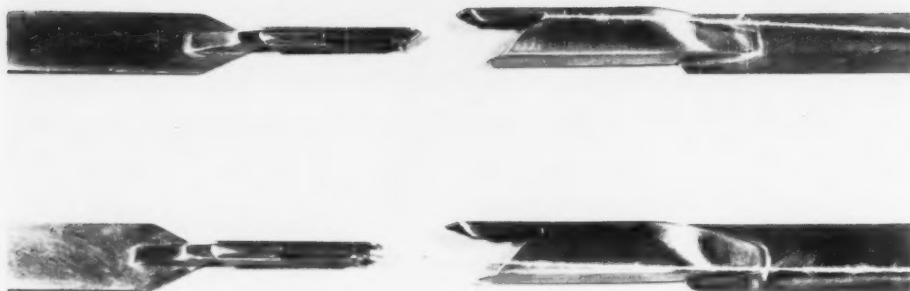
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CARRIERS AND GRIP-PERS—The right hand carrier (top) carries the filling yarn to the center of the goods. The left hand carrier (bottom) "mates" with the right hand carrier and picks up the yarn to move it the rest of the way across the shed.

model of corresponding size. Length is slightly more than a corresponding X-2 model, and depth front to back is 7" to 9" less than a corresponding X-2 model, depending on warp beam diameters.

Filling supply packages are in the form of cones, preferably of 8 to 9 pounds in weight, mounted at the right hand end of the machine so that two cones can be creeled together to effect a continuous supply.

Filling is laid in cycles of two picks. The two picks resemble a hairpin with the open end at the left hand side and the bend at the right hand side. This produces a fabric with a smooth or uniform selvage at the right hand side and an unfinished selvage at the left hand side.

Beat-up of the pick is by means of a cam operated, all metal reed mounted on light metal lay beam which is supported by light metal swords. No crank shaft is used. Lay operating cams are designed with a dwell of nearly one-half the cycle to allow the entry into and withdrawal from the shed of the filling carriers.

The loom has a capacity of six cam operated harnesses. No dobby or jacquard applications have yet been developed. The harness motion features several departures from cam harness motions commonly used on shuttle looms.

Underneath treadles are pivoted at the front of the loom, allowing for use of identical cams for all harnesses in a set. This does not apply in the case of a special pattern effect requiring odd shaped cams for a weave such as corduroy, to cite one example.

For all shades, harness cams are mounted on a separate auxiliary shaft which is driven from the main shaft through a completely enclosed train of reduction gears.

Harnesses are kept in contact with the cams by completely enclosed clock type springs mounted on the left hand loomside. Connections from the springs to the harness frames are attached to the ends of the frames by means of adjustable hooks. Connections from the bottom of harnesses to treadles are rigid but adjustable rods. Adjustment of harness spring tension is by a worm and worm wheel operated from outside the housing. A tension indicator and dial are mounted on outside of housing so that load on harnesses and cams is easily read.

The clamping member which holds the reed in place on the lay also acts as a gauge point for locating the bottom warp sheet in the loom. This is an important feature in the adjustment of the loom since the bottom shed line must always be correctly set in relation to the tape travel.

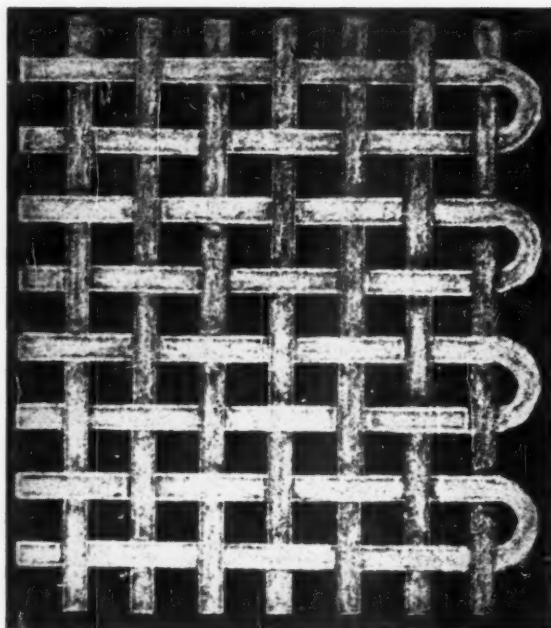
The cloth take-up motion is of the high roll type. Motion is imparted to the take-up roll from a pick wheel, driven from a take-up driving crank through pawls. Movement of the pick wheel is transmitted to the take-up roll through a completely enclosed train of reduction gears. The picks per inch in the cloth are controlled by the number of teeth in the pick wheel.

Four different gearing combinations are possible by simply changing positions of gears inside the case. Range of picks per inch in the cloth is from 4 to 292. Incorporated in the gear case is a let-back spring that provides the torque required for letting back for a filling stop or when both take-up and let-back pawls are disengaged by a foot actuated release rod.

Woven cloth is wound on a wooden or paper or similar roll which is friction-driven by metallized wind-up rolls which, in turn, are driven by the take-up roll through a chain and gear drive.

Space is provided for a roll of cloth of 24" maximum diameter. A roll of this diameter will hold 1300

(Continued on Page 39)



DESIGN OF CLOTH WEAVE—On the new loom filling is laid in cycles of two picks. This produces a fabric with a smooth or uniform selvage on the right hand side and an unfinished selvage on the left.



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PRODUCTS ON PARADE—Draper's big display was designed to show the company's looms and other products to best advantage.

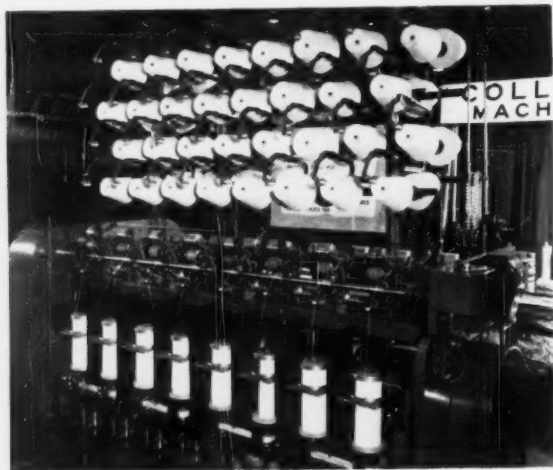
New machinery on view

By the Editors

AMONG winding machinery developments on exhibit at Greenville not mentioned in the first installment of this report (MTM Dec. '58, p. 38) was a display by Foster Machine Co., Westfield Mass., of its Model 66 fully automatic filling bobbin winder that has a spindle speed of 15,000 rpm, and its Model 202 automatic cone winder.

Also, Abbott Machine Co., Wilton, N. H., displayed its automatic traveling spindle winder which incorporates a number of recent improvements such as an improved gear drive for the winding rolls, use of nylon thread traverse cams and thread guides. Such improvements, the manufacturer states, permit increased winding speeds.

At the show Collins Brothers Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I., exhibited its Sav-Yarn twister equipped with a number of recent improvements. The twister's Airstop spindle action is designed to provide instant knock-off action on both spindle and feed roll whenever an end breaks or a runout occurs. Elimination of



IMPROVED TWISTER—Collins' Sav-Yarn twister equipped with a number of recent improvements was shown in action.

YOU CAN'T DO WITHOUT THEM—Mitchell-Bissell men wait for callers at the exhibit of their company's thread guides.

final report on Greenville



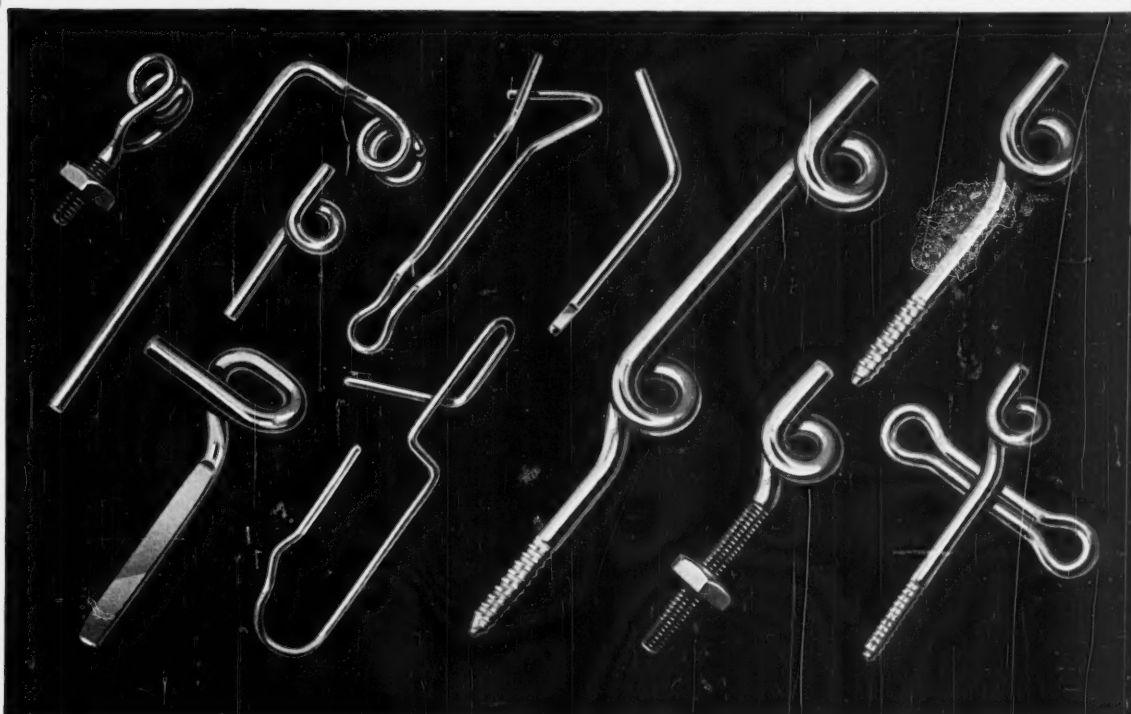
TALKING IT OVER—Allied Chemical's display of Caprolan products invited detailed questions which were answered on the spot.



waste and licking action on continuous filament yarns,

section, tricot and loom beams are said to be lighter

MACHINERY and EQUIPMENT SECTION



NOT JUST CHROMIUM PLATED, BUT *Mitchell-Bissell* CHROMIUM PLATED

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Guides are shown approximately actual size

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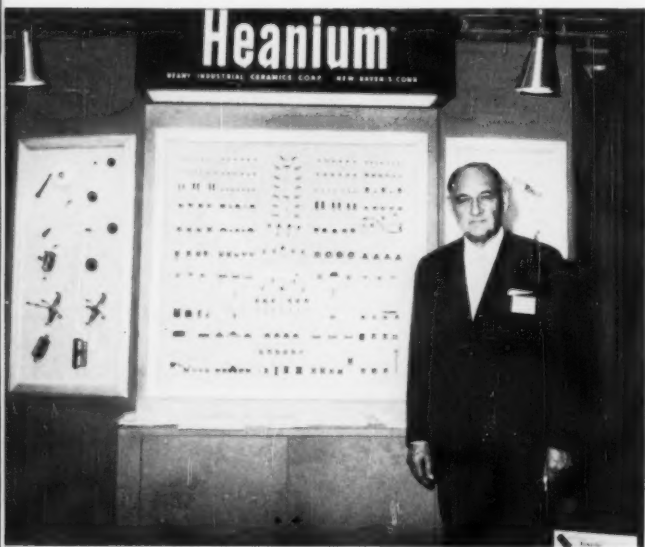
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MITCHELL
BISSELL CO.

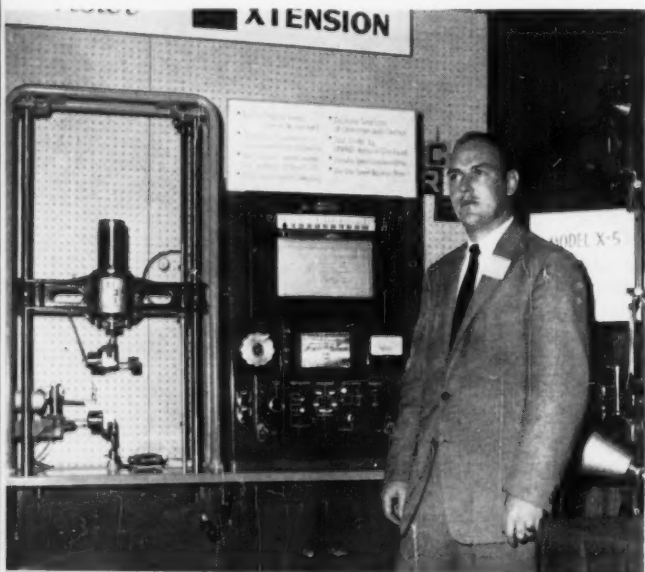
4 ways to Faultless Fabrication

waste and licking action on continuous filament yarns, especially at the producers' level, also is reported.

The Sav-Yarn has a new builder action—a worm type said to do away with cams, counter weights and connecting rods. Two new creels also are offered by Collins. The "Over and Under" creel allows the operator to reach bobbins either over or under the creel rails, while the FlexoArbor creel bracket eliminates front creel rails entirely and is completely self-contained.



PRESENT PRESIDENT—A. O. Pieper, president of Heany Industrial Ceramic Corp., was on hand to welcome visitors to his company's exhibit of textile guides.



IMPROVED TESTER—Edwin H. Benz of Scott Testers, Inc., was ready to demonstrate his company's new CRE Tester to visitors.

Improved Beams

Allen Co., Inc., New Bedford, Mass., showed its new Elektron magnesium alloy beams specially designed for warps of rayon, acetate and nylon. The new

section, tricot and loom beams are said to be lighter and stronger than other metal beams. Other advantages cited by the manufacturer are that the beams are easier to handle and save on transportation costs.

Hayes Industries, Inc., Jackson, Mich., had on exhibit for the first time its 30 x 42" tricot beam made for use with the latest type knitting machines. Hayes also had on display its 38" dynamically balanced section beam for cotton yarns.

Better Instrumentation

At the show, new developments in instrumentation for textile processing were not neglected. The Foxboro Co., Foxboro, Mass., showed for the first time its new instrument for recording cloth stretch. It consists of two type 16A pneumatic speed transmitters and a Model 54 Consotrol (pull out) recorder. The new device measures the speed of two rolls; any differences in the two recorded speed measurements is a measure of cloth stretch. Also shown by Foxboro was a new 1/10" magnetic flow meter which accurately measures difficult to meter fluids such as pigment dyes and hypochlorite solutions, chlorine dioxide, hydrogen peroxide and starch solutions.

Scott Testers, Inc., Providence, R. I., had on operating display its new CRE Tester. This "constant-rate-of-extension" tester is described by the manufacturer as "user-designed" in that it permits each user to choose only the specific features his work requires without being forced to invest in other features he cannot utilize. The CRE Tester, however, the manufacturer points out, has 100% provision for addition of any feature at any time in the field. (For a more detailed description of the CRE Tester see MTM Sept. '58 p. 80.)

Lindly & Co., Inc., Mineola, N. Y., introduced at the show its Model 602 Multicontrol which controls two yarn inspectors, end break detectors or thread and line inspectors or a combination of any two. Among the advantages of the Multicontrol Model 602 are savings in time and improvements in quality in textile manufacture as well as the ability to bring new areas under real control. At its booth, Lindly also had in operation a small scale creel and warper demonstrating Lindly quality control equipment including the company's Electrotense tension device, automatic yarn inspector and automatic end break detector.

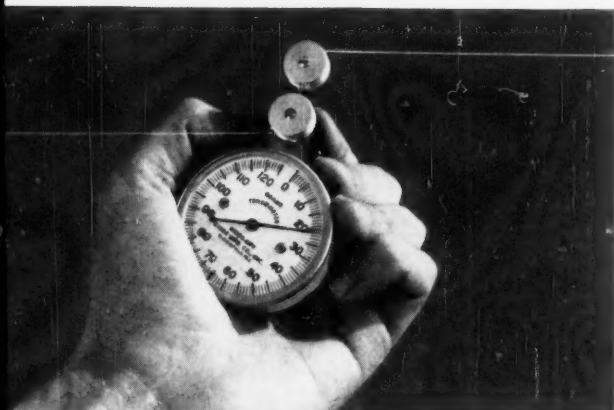
Loom Parts

Among the displays of loom parts both Denman Textile Rubber Co., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Me., had on view improved pickers. Denman showed visitors its Premium light-colored pickers and its Pioneer drop box reversible picker. Denman also displayed its new plastic loop pickers and its complete line of rubber loom parts.

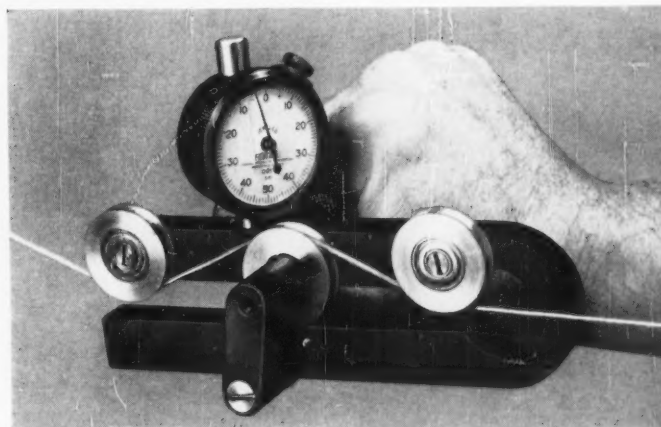
Garland featured in its display a new polyethylene picker with a nylon insert that can be easily replaced if there is any sign of wear. Garland also had on display its full line of loom pickers, picker rod bunters, picker rod lubricants, loom leathers along with its rawhide mallets, rawhide faced hammers and nylon faced hammers.

At the exhibit of the Dayton Rubber Co., Dayton, Ohio, a spinning frame in operation demonstrated the company's top roll coverings along with its latest embossed type long draft apron. Spinning frame equipment was also exhibited by Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa., which included in its display spinning cots and aprons, loom supplies, roll shop equipment and other textile mill supplies. ■

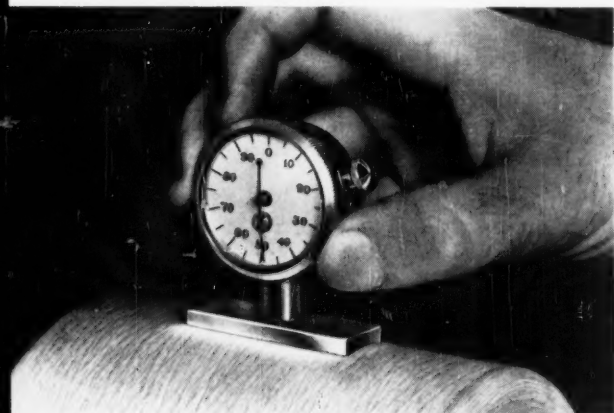
4 ways to Faultless Fabrics



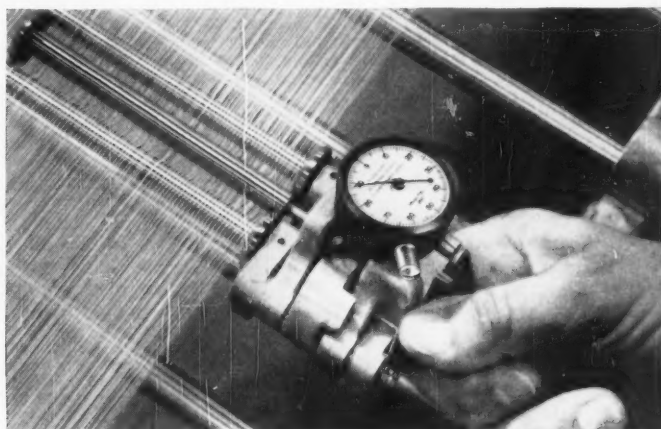
THE KIDDE-SIPP STANDARD TENSOMETER has a dampening device that gives steady readings without fluctuations. This pocket-size Tensometer is made in three ranges: up to 25 grams for fine denier yarns, 125 grams for most applications, or 250 grams for heavy yarns.



THE KIDDE-SIPP HEAVY DUTY TENSOMETER is available with tension ranges of 10, 20, 30, 50 and 100 pounds. It permits the quick, accurate measurement of tensions in a strand of thread, yarn, cord or wire. It is durable, and retains its accuracy.



THE KIDDE-SIPP DENSIMETER insures equal density on packages, prevents "sloughing off" on cops and quills. It may also be used with a Tensometer to assure packages of uniform density. Operation is extremely simple, and the dial is clear and easy to read.



THE KIDDE-SIPP SLASHER TENSOMETER permits the operator to check for equal tensions in all yarn sheets, no matter how many creel beams are used. Tensions can be compared, and beam let-offs adjusted to even out differences.

Kidde-Sipp Tensometers

Here's how you can get rid of costly seconds and rejects due to faulty tension: Use a Kidde-Sipp Tensometer. One of these tension-measuring instruments is ideal for setting and maintaining proper tensions for every operation.

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NAME _____ TITLE _____
COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____
TYPE OF BUSINESS _____

Textiles' Elder Statesman

(Continued from Page 20)

To understand what happened to Gastonia's yarn spinning industry in the depression and the conditions that gave rise to the creation of Textiles-Incorporated and Myers' vital part in it, one has to go back a decade or so to the years of World War I and the boom that came after it. Yarn spinning in those roaring times was unbelievably profitable. In Gastonia, a center of yarn manufacturing, mills sprang up like daisies in June. In the 12 month period of 1919-1920 for example, 16 fine combed yarn mills were built in Gastonia. Citizens, rich and poor, rushed, money in hand, to the promoters of new mills begging for the privilege of buying stock. Shares of projected new mills that sold on Monday for \$100 a share jumped to \$110 by Tuesday morning. And in three months the same shares sold for \$150.

But, as booms do sooner or later, the great Gastonia textile boom collapsed in a year or so, leaving a lot of mills fighting in ruinous cutthroat competition for what business there was. Many of them managed to survive throughout the late twenties by dint of borrowing money, passing dividends and failing to pay taxes and, in general, by neglecting all the elementary rules for sound business management.

By 1931, however, in the face of the fresh blows of the widespread decline of the national economy, it looked as if the end had come for many of the mills in Gastonia that had managed somehow to stay alive. Only wise, heroically energetic and drastic action could hope to save them and the jobs and payrolls they meant for the people of Gastonia. At this point mill managers, shareholders, workers and the entire business community looked toward Albert G. Myers to help them. Under his leadership, a new company was formed, Textiles-Incorporated, and in it were merged 22 of Gaston County's spinning mills, all producing combed yarns.

The task which Myers and his associates undertook in forming Textiles-Incorporated was horrendously difficult. Virtually all the mills making up the new company were in financial difficulties; they had heavy burdens of debt and enormous inventories of unsold yarn produced from long staple cotton that cost anywhere from 90¢ to \$1.25 a pound. This inventory was marked down to market price and moved off during the next two or three years. Some of it was sold for less than the actual cost of the cotton. The total loss entailed in clearing this inventory was approximately 850,000 dollars. To work out all these difficulties it was necessary to put the company into receivership. Myers and R. Grady Rankin were made receivers and when Grady resigned in 1934, Myers carried on alone.

For Myers these were the heroic years. To quote the memorable words of Winston Churchill (his picture hangs on the wall in Myers' office) it was for Albert G. Myers his "finest hour." It was an "hour", incidentally, that lasted the better part of a decade. Some eight years later, Myers was able to terminate his receivership and return the company to its stockholders in excellent shape. During those years, Textiles-Incorporated had been modernized and streamlined; a number of less desirable mills had been sold; equipment in the remaining plants had been brought up to date in terms of efficiency. Along with these improvements in manufacturing practices, the quality of the yarns produced was upgraded so that the com-



John C. Roberts

pany's products could compete successfully with the finest yarns of its competitors.

These years of receivership which marked the slow, patient creation of Textiles-Incorporated as we know it today, were laborious years for Albert Myers and the men who worked closely with him. As earnings of the company improved, they were applied to liquidate indebtedness. By the time the receivership ended, Textiles-Incorporated had paid off more than \$1,300,000 in old bank loans and \$650,000 of mortgaged bonds, and was returned to the stockholders with enough earnings to pay a cash dividend, the first since it was established in 1931.

That the company made such splendid progress was largely due to the hard work and business acumen of Albert G. Myers, people in Gastonia who know the story will tell you. It is an index of the man's character and his devotion to the company that during the years of his receivership, he would accept no more than a nominal monthly drawing account under the supervision of the court—an amount much less than is ordinarily paid high-ranking executives of companies the size of Textiles-Incorporated. Thus the company was able to pass through receivership without the payment of the usual high receivership fees—a considerable saving for the stockholders.

When the receivership ended in 1941, the directors of the company elected Myers president, a post which he held until 1952 when he became chairman, turning over the presidency to his longtime associate John C. Roberts. In the 17 years since Textiles-Incorporated emerged from receivership as a solvent and vigorous operation, it has paid dividends to stockholders every year. Also in the past 11 years the company has spent more than \$16 million in purchasing new equipment and in modernizing its mills. The improvements that have been made in the mills of Textiles-Incorporated have also been carried out in the plants of its wholly-owned subsidiary Threads-Incorporated, the third largest producer of sewing threads in the United States.

(Continued on Page 39)

Costs

cut,

quality upgraded by tachometers

By W. G. Helmus
FAIR LAWN FINISHING CO.

AS DYERS and finishers, we have found that, in some of our processing, cost and quantity are closely related to machine speeds. Thus it is crucial for us to know at all times exactly at what speeds our machines are running. That is why we find so helpful tachometers—instruments that provide a reliable and accurate means for indicating instantaneously on a dial either constant speed or any fluctuation in speeds.

Years ago, operating speeds were much less critical than they are today. It often made little difference if a tenter dryer, for example, ran at say, 25 or 37 yards a minute. This situation has changed entirely. If a tenter is operated today at 25 yards a minute, when it could dry just as thoroughly at say 37 yards a minute, a significant financial loss is incurred. That tenter could be turning out 50% more work per day than it is doing. Or, from another point of view, three tenters and their operators are needed to do the work for which two are ample. For if operators do not know at what speed they should be

running—or, in fact, at what speed they actually are running—they tend to over-dry the goods in order to make sure that the goods are sufficiently dry.

By installing a tachometer on tenter frames and giving the operator the exact operating speed for each type of cloth, production is materially increased.

Perhaps, even more vital, is the importance of exact speed information in quality control. In practically all our processes times and temperature are involved; speeds, for many of the modern processes are so critical, that plus or minus two or three yards per minute may make the difference between a satisfactory and an unsatisfactory job, resulting in rejected goods.

Goods, today, must be properly processed. Sometimes, if a fault does occur, it will not be apparent to the eye but it will develop later. In some operations, we must control temperature within two degrees and we must have a critical control of exposure to that heat.

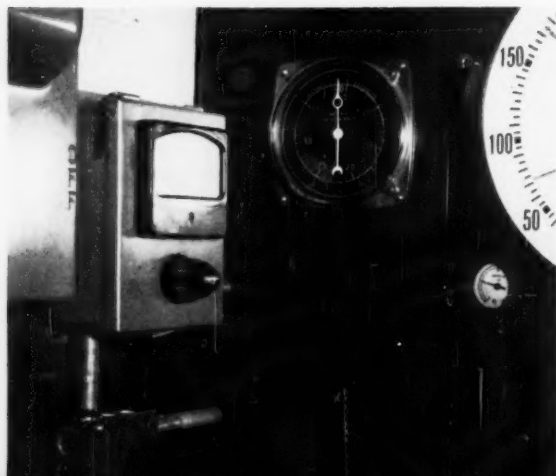
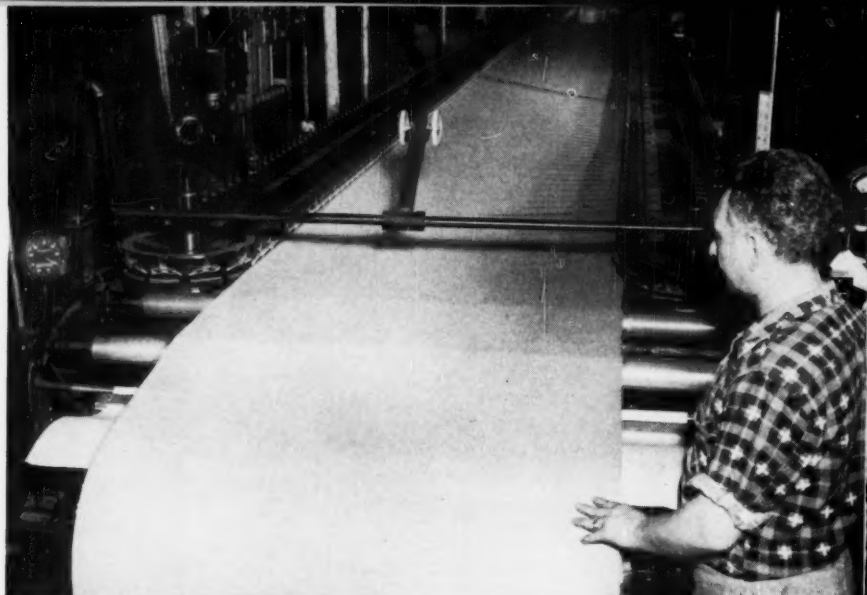
Our firm has a good reputation for quality work, not only in this country, but all over the world, for we operate plants in Switzerland, Germany, Italy, and Scotland, as well as here.

Our work is not "cheap and by the mile". The work we do is strictly in the field where quality is of extreme importance. We process all kinds of man-made fiber piece goods—Dacron, Orlon, nylon acetates, rayons and many others.

In the picture accompanying this article is one of our typical installations of tachometers which help us in our quality and cost control. The picture shows the installation on one of our tenter frames of a 20" inch dial tachometer made by Jones Motrola Corp. The advantage of these large faced dials is

(Continued on Page 51)

NO NEED TO GUESS—In plain view of operator this tachometer (extreme left center) on this tenter frame tells him at all times how fast goods are moving.



TELLTALE DIAL—Speed of goods passing through drying range is reported by this tachometer.



PAPERS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY INC.®

AATT

TEXTILE EDUCATION'S PROBLEMS

By Bertrand W. Hayward

How industry can help

THE IDEAL relationship that should exist between the textile industry and its colleges would be one where the textile industry was widely respected, highly regarded and attractive as a career for young people. If this were true, I am confident that the excellent textile colleges would have growing rather than shrinking enrollments because all the textile colleges are excellent. Anyone who thinks otherwise has not visited them for 10 or 15 years, and in those years remarkable developments have taken place. I am envious of many of the accomplishments at Lowell, at North Carolina State and each of the other colleges teaching textiles. Each has individual contributions to make of which we all should be proud.

What about the textile industry? Why is it held in such low regard? For those of us present here there is no need to review the reasons because they have been well publicized by the industry; foreign competition, high costs, low prices, lack of research, lack of vision, absentee ownership, runaway mills, lack of diversification over diversification, over production, under consumption, lack of merchandising, poor market research, insufficient advertising. Almost every time someone talks about the industry he discovers and publicizes its ills and sometimes advises a cure. If the man is a research scientist the suggested cure is more research; if an advertising man, increased advertising budgets; if an educator better support for textile college education; if a lobbyist, higher tariffs or the development of another trade association.

All the statements of ills and all the proposals for cures are over simplifications. The industry does have troubles. When you are in trouble you need most of all an open mind receptive to suggestions, even to suggestions that, at first, may seem repulsive. Such suggestions do not have to be accepted but there ought to be freedom to make them and freedom to discuss them without threats or recriminations. So, the industry does have problems and these can be solved through free discussion, through thought and interchange of ideas but not by formula, not by the exercise of power.

There are no problems so great that they cannot be solved by men of ability and character. Real and determined action by the leaders of the textile industry, with petty differences abandoned, could put the textile industry into a position of leadership everywhere. First of all, the accomplishments of the

industry, which are very great, could be publicized as effectively by our textile associations as they have publicized its ills. When this was suggested recently someone said, "How can we talk about our accomplishments when we need government assistance to help us to overcome our problems?"

The answer to this is easy, in fact, elementary. No one pays attention to the boy who cries, "Wolf, Wolf" not even when the wolf finally appears. This is an old story and still completely true. Unless you have clearly established your positive accomplishments, few people, other than possibly your mother, will care about your ills. It is incredible that anyone would thinkingly make requests through weakness rather than through strength. Whoever makes an appeal for assistance through weakness, unless his strengths are first clearly established, gets a weak amount of assistance if, indeed, he can get any help at all.

A first step for textiles ought to be a restoration of the industry's confidence in itself through widespread publication of its many great accomplishments and of the exciting frontiers of discovery still possible. Such confidence generates increased public respect. Increased public respect means better customers and a more responsive audience for appeals for help with existing textile problems. The accomplishments of the industry are as great as its troubles, but no one is ever made aware of these accomplishments. . . .

Dr. Hayward is president of Philadelphia Textile Institute, a post he assumed in 1954 after serving as director of the school since 1947. A graduate of Colby College, Waterville, Me., Dr. Hayward received an M.A. degree from Columbia University and his doctorate degree from Harvard. With a broad background in teaching and educational administrative work, he has participated actively in the enlargement of Philadelphia Textile Institute since becoming affiliated with the college.



Bertrand W. Hayward

Papers presented at the November 5th, 1958 meeting of the American Association for Textile Technology Inc. at New York, N. Y.

It ought to be relatively easy for an industry that produces excellent and honest products to create more and more friends, more and better customers when an effective program for increasing confidence and respect is developed. This idea is so lacking in complexity that, although I have repeated it for years, little action seems to result. This is because many executives are so wrapped in day to day complexities they cannot see the effectiveness of united action for the restoration of confidence and respect.

I have great respect for the textile industry, for its leaders, for textile products, for the tremendous accomplishments made by textiles in spite of its equally real problems. As a consumer when did you last have a personal complaint about a textile product? Our clothing is eminently satisfactory, easily, and by a large margin the best in the world. Towels are excellent, colors are fast, wearing qualities superb; carpets and rugs amaze me with their ruggedness and beauty, our upholstery and drapery fabrics are beautiful and wear beyond all reasonable expectations; men's stockings are an amazing product for wear, particularly stretch nylons.

The American people are observably the best dressed in the world. They are surrounded by beautiful and long lasting fabrics made in American mills and they appreciate all of them so little because they are not taught to realize what a great accomplishment by a great industry all this is. Proof comes when the snob label "imported" is still effective. Is this not a major problem for the attention of our great corporations and trade associations? All logical and psychological evidence suggests that it is a problem, a major one, and one that ought above all others to be attacked by the full and united strength and ability of the textile industry. We need to win for textiles the respect the industry deserves.

Encouraging efforts along this line are new publications by the American Cotton Manufacturers

Institute such as "Textiles For You" and their handbook, "Public Relations and Textiles," plus the increased activity of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute educational committee under the leadership of Earl Heard. Recently Halbert Jones, President of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, said that the nation's cloth and yarn manufacturers have the "potential for a vigorous and dynamic future." His speech was directed toward presenting what is right with the American textile industry. Such presentations made repeatedly are of unquestioned value. More of this is what our industry badly needs. Spencer Love's commencement address at Philadelphia Textile Institute last June was equally positive and encouraging. Recently also as a result of the editorial in MODERN TEXTILES MAGAZINE there were 51 requests for the full report of "A Preliminary Survey of Textile Education". This was a refreshing and encouraging symbol of greater interest in what textile college education means to the industry. This survey was conducted by Arthur D. Little, Inc. and was made possible by Burlington Industries. The Little organization completed the survey at their own expense because of their interest in education even though the scope and time required exceeded the amount of the grant.

It is a carefully prepared report. As it is the first in over 25 years and contains much that will increase its value over a considerable period of time it is deserving of careful study. Full copies may be obtained on loan from our library at Philadelphia Textile Institute.

If each textile college had funds to continue this study for each individual institution, it is my opinion that tremendous progress could be made. At Philadelphia Textile Institute we are seeking funds for this purpose and in the interim we are conducting an internal self-survey to revise our curriculum in accordance with suggestions and trends indicated by the survey. . . .

More science & engineering needed

By Martin J. Lydon

TEXTILE EDUCATION is not a single concept, but is a complex of programs at 13 different schools—each with different objectives. The textile industry is not only those production units concerned with manufacturing, but includes fiber producers, suppliers, etc. The relationship is one of parents (the industry) to offspring (textile colleges)—and as is so often the case in this day and age, such a relationship is characterized by a great lack of mutual understanding. Both have changed so much, so rapidly that neither has an adequate recognition of its respective relationship.

It is to be noted in this connection that, in summarizing its findings, the A. D. Little Report states that "allowances should be made for the fact that the opinions of some textile-industry executives may not have kept pace with the changes in textile education." And the Report goes on later to observe that "textile colleges are willing and anxious to change their curricula to meet the industry's requirements for trained personnel."

In my estimation, to return to the parent-offspring analogy, it is not for want of willingness to change, or to cooperate, or to understand that the college-industry

Dr. Lydon is president of Lowell Technological Institute at Lowell, Mass. He joined the faculty of Lowell as an instructor in 1946, and subsequently served as professor and dean of students. He became president in 1958. A native of Lowell, Dr. Lydon took his A.B. degree at Harvard in 1940 and later his master's degree at Harvard Graduate School of Education. He has received several honorary doctorate degrees.



Martin J. Lydon

relationship breaks down. Rather, the failure lies in a lack of agreement on what textile education should be—the parent has one thing in mind, the offspring another. I should like to offer my own views on this subject—views incidentally which are in substantial accord with the recommendations of the Little Report—but before expressing them, I want to make clear that I am not favoring uniformity in textile college programming: there should be diversity and friendly rivalry among educational institutions, just as there must be competition and contest in the industrial world.

More Science Courses a Must

The Little Report indicates that “the textile industry has a continuing need for well-trained textile college graduates, especially in manufacturing, research, and engineering, where their specialized knowledge of textile technology is of particular advantage.” But with the increasingly rapid pace of technological progress, an ever-more-profound understanding of the fundamentals of science is absolutely mandatory before a student can begin to understand the specialized textile applications of these fundamentals. . . .

The textile colleges must concentrate on one thing and do it well—and that one thing is a sound program of undergraduate instruction in the basic fundamentals of science, supplemented by laboratory application of these fundamentals to the problems of the textile industry.

The undergraduate course should be complemented, at many institutions, with graduate programs leading to master's and doctor's degrees—all based upon science with orientation to the problems of the textile industry. Graduate work permits intensive specialization in study and research, and a five-year course of study might well become commonplace in the years to come. Indeed, a typical textile college program in the near future might well consist of a bachelor of science curriculum in which only approximately 10% of the subject matter would be devoted to textile content—the remainder consisting of a strong sequence of subjects in the natural and social sciences and the humanities—this four-year course would be followed by a one-year master's program specializing in textile chemistry or textile engineering.

De-Emphasis of Textiles Urged

On this matter, the Little Report makes three points:

(a) “In textile chemistry and textile engineering curricula, a student should be taught as many of the basic principles of engineering and science as a four-year course will allow; only the fundamentals of textile science and technology should be considered. The details of the more practical aspects of textiles should be minimized; perhaps they can be covered through survey courses. A basic minimum of English, history, economics, public speaking, and other liberal and business subjects should be provided.

(b) “In the textile industry today, an individual must be prepared to assume various responsibilities if he is to progress to the higher executive levels. So that graduates will be flexible enough to do this, the major emphasis of their training should be in fundamentals rather than in specialization.

“Above all, the intensity of the learning process should be maintained at a high level so that a student will learn intellectual discipline. In general, instruc-

tion in the textile college should include the fundamentals of each area that will be of importance to the graduate if he seeks to rise in an executive environment. Since many of the textile colleges have been upgrading their courses gradually from the vocational type of training that they initially offered, any changes in curricula should be more a matter of degree than of fundamentals.

(c) “The textile colleges should examine their curricula so that: (1) detailed instruction in textile technology can be kept to a minimum and (2) the fundamentals of engineering, science, business, and the humanities can be increased. . . .”

These three observations are consonant, almost identical, with the views of the Engineers' Council for Professional Development which is the final and authoritative arbiter of professional engineering protocol in this country. In this regard the Little Report avers that “in assessing the status of the textile engineer, textile colleges should use the mechanical engineer as a reference point.”

Many of the textile engineer's complaints about his limited background in business and the humanities were once chronic with engineering-college graduates. At least a partial solution of the problems of those textile colleges offering engineering degrees might hinge on the accreditation of their engineering curricula by the E.C.P.D. and the publicizing of this fact to high school juniors and seniors, teachers, and parents.

More Funds a Pressing Need

Currently there are three colleges whose curricula in textile engineering are accredited by E.C.P.D.; they are: Georgia Tech, Lowell Tech, and Texas Tech. These institutions are therefore committed to the principle of basing their instructional programs upon the fundamentals of science and engineering.

The problems of textile engineering are manifold, but they are only a fraction of the problems facing textile education as a whole—and at least there is a committee actively working toward a solution of some of the more pressing difficulties. Many of the textile colleges are not interested in textile engineering. What will be the attitude of industry toward them? Some of the colleges are badly in need of new and up-to-date equipment and machinery. Most of the colleges are sorely pressed for superior staff, and need money to augment salaries to attract personnel. All of the colleges require funds for a variety of purposes which the average businessman would recognize as essential to the proper operation and maintenance of any enterprise. For various reasons, some colleges lately have dropped their programs in textile education.

I believe that unless the problems of textile education as a whole are met with a larger measure of success in the near future, more colleges will drop their programs in textiles. I can speak with some objectivity in this regard, since LTI with its diversified curricula in electronics, plastics, paper, leather and other fields is no longer solely dependent on textiles. However, Lowell still is very much concerned with textile education—indeed our interest has intensified rather than decreased because these other fields are complementary to textiles.

But, other colleges do not have diversification—what is to become of them? The Little Report suggests that others follow Lowell's example and consider ex-

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Scholarships, publicity will help

By Malcolm E. Campbell

RATHER THAN to try to enumerate all the headaches that we educators and representatives of industry have, I have thought it might be more useful to pick out a few of each and to discuss them. Let us consider one of our most critical problems, that of dwindling enrollments. It is a strange situation, when the demand for textile graduates is greater than ever in history, and at the same time fewer high school students are attracted to the textile colleges. There appear to be several reasons for this. Basically it is lack of effective communications between the textile industry and the young people who have reached the point where they must decide upon their careers. . . .

As we focus our attention to the current problem of enrollment, it seems to me that there are several other ways in which the industry can and should help. Let me mention just two of them.

First, I believe that the textile industry ought to provide more scholarships. In North Carolina, with its many hundreds of high schools, one out of three "valedictorians" never goes to college at all. Many of these do not have the money to finance their further education, and do not know how to get it. I am sure that the same is true in many other states. Here is a tremendous waste of talent, and it is obvious that the textile industry needs young men of that caliber. Next door to us in Raleigh is the School of Forestry, a young school with fewer students than ours, but their enrollment, especially in Pulp and Paper Technology is on the upgrade. The main reason for this is that this one option alone receives 57 scholarships a year from the pulp and paper industry. In our state, this industry is about one-fourteenth the size of the textile industry, but 57 scholarships is about four times as many as we have in textiles.

I am thoroughly convinced that a reasonable number of good, unrestricted scholarships for our textile colleges would serve to increase both enrollment and the average quality of our students.

My other suggestion as to how the industry can help is this: Many textile companies spend considerable sums annually on national advertising, much of it in magazines that reach the homes of millions of people. If these companies would be willing to insert a box in one corner of their ads, telling of the career opportunities for trained men in the textile industry, I am certain that it would help bridge the gap in communication that I mentioned earlier. As a matter of fact, you and I have seen double-page spreads in *Life* and the *Saturday Evening Post* completely devoted to careers for engineers. Why can't the textile industry, the third largest industry in the country, do this?

I should now like to discuss an important way in which the textile colleges, in many cases, are helping the industry in addition to furnishing trained men. I am speaking of research. Somewhat like the field of agriculture, the textile industry is made up of a large number of relatively small units. Just as the individ-

ual farmer cannot afford to carry on his own research, neither can the average textile firm support a research program of any consequence. For years the Federal and State governments have been financing and conducting agricultural research. It is to be hoped that the governments of textile states will see their obligations to the industry in this direction. In the meantime, industry itself is taking its problems to the textile colleges and paying them to do their research.

At N. C. State College, we maintain a Textile Research Center, employing some 90 full-time people, with a budget approximating half a million dollars a year. As much as 98% of this support comes from the textile and allied industries. We have documented evidence that our work has resulted in the savings of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the industry.

We now have three "extension specialists" on our staff, who provide liaison between our Research Center and the industry. These men, two of whom are concerned primarily with cotton spinning problems, and the third with the "wet end" of the industry, dyeing and finishing, are available for consulting anywhere in the country upon request, at no cost.

Most of our research is "applied" in nature,—the kind that supporting companies hope will "pay off Monday morning". But we have gained the confidence of the industry, we believe, and already sense an interest in supporting basic research. Take nuclear radiation, for example. We have just spent close to \$100,000 for a new radiation laboratory; in fact, in December, our Cobalt 60 gamma ray source was installed.

I am happy to report that several textile companies are putting their money on the line to support some fundamental studies in this laboratory, even with the knowledge that they may get nothing practical from the results for a long time. I should add that the Atomic

Mr. Campbell is dean of the School of Textiles, North Carolina State College, University of North Carolina. He graduated from Clemson College in 1930, taking the degree of B.S. in textile engineering. He was on the teaching staff of Clemson from 1923 to 1926. From 1926 to 1943 he was engaged in cotton fiber and spinning research for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In 1943 he became dean of the School of Textiles at N.C. State.



Malcolm E. Campbell

Energy Commission has advised us that they are sending us a contract that will aid this program to the extent of many thousands of dollars annually.

Thus while an agency of the Federal government occasionally provides financial assistance to a specific research project, in the main it is the textile industry that is footing the bill. We have high hopes that our own state will soon help finance basic research in tex-

More Science

(Continued from Page 35)

panding into new fields. However, some textile colleges, for various reasons, cannot do this—theirs is a monogamous marriage to textiles—till death do them part. Is industry content to wait until summoned to become chief mourner at the bier?

To return to our parent-offspring analogy, I should like to insist very strongly that industry should not shirk its parental responsibilities. It should not be-

tiles, in recognition of the fact that basic research is traditionally an obligation of government. In view of the head start already made by some of the textile colleges in research it appears likely that they will continue to stay in the forefront as textile research expands, and thus contribute on an increasing scale to the economy of the industry to whose welfare they are so tightly bound.

come so narrowly preoccupied with the problems attendant upon its day-to-day operations that it neglects to nurture those offsprings who might logically become the comfort and chief support of its later years. If the industry now chooses to leave the textile colleges to their own devices, without guidance and assistance in solving the curricular, financial and other problems of their academic adolescence, then the industry might well be committing a kind of infanticide which is not only short-sighted, but indeed reprehensible and immoral. . . .

Discussion

Following the presentation of the prepared talks, there was a discussion period with questions and answers submitted by members of the audience. Vice President Cameron A. Baker served as moderator. Below is a summary of some of the questions and their answers.

ERB DITTON (Linen Thread Co.): One major complaint is that graduates of textile schools are not taught to write clear and concise reports. What is being done to correct this situation?

HAYWARD: We have expanded the offerings we give in English. At Philadelphia Textile Institute we have introduced a new course in report writing.

FRANK SOLING (Industrial Rayon Corp.): You have made two concrete suggestions as to how the industry can help textile education. Has this been put to top

management? If so, what has been their response?

CAMPBELL: Through personal visits and through letters, I have asked two of the biggest textile corporations to respond to our suggestions. They did not say no; they said they would think about it and that is where the matter stands at this moment.

L. R. BURGESS (Wellington Sears Co.): Perhaps some of the problems of the textile colleges are the result of lack of aptitude tests, showing aptitude for textiles, to be given high school students. They have such tests for doctors, electricians and various other types of skills and professions.

LYDON: I agree that such affirmative type of aptitude tests would be helpful, and perhaps our National Council for Textile Education can encourage development of such tests on a nationwide basis.

Saco-Lowell Appointments

Appointment of Harry K. Smyth as vice president and assistant general manager of the Textile Machinery Division of Saco-Lowell Shops was announced by Thomas J. Ault, Saco-Lowell president. Smyth succeeds Elmer J. McVey who recently resigned. Smyth also will continue as vice president and assistant general manager of the Gear and Machine Division, with Howard J. Haug named manufacturing manager of that division, and Per Thorssen appointed manufacturing manager of the Textile Machinery Division. Other appointments announced were: Textile Machinery Division—J. Woodward Hubbard, general sales manager; Herman J. Jones, assistant general sales manager; James E. Wright, district sales manager, Atlanta district; Edward T. Cansler, district sales manager, Charlotte district. Automotive Division—H. E. Williams, Jr., purchasing agent; Roy C. Norton, Jr., chief engineer.

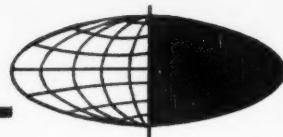
Cotton Consumption Surveyed

Men's and boys' trousers in 1957 moved into the number one spot among the 10 largest end uses of cotton, according to preliminary consumption figures for that year compiled by the National Cotton Council's market research section. Production of men's and boys' trousers consumed 688,000 bales of cotton. Men's and boys' shirts, which had been the leading cotton consumer for the past two years, dropped into second place with consumption placed at 621,000 bales. Sheets ranked third, consuming 456,000 bales.

Total cotton consumption in 1957 in the more than 400-end-uses covered in the NCC's report, came to 7,875,000 bales, or a decline of about 3% from usage in 1956. Cotton in 1957 held 60% of the total apparel market, a decline of 1% from the previous 12 month period.

Left to right:
J. Woodward Hubbard,
Herman J. Jones,
James E. Wright,
Edward T. Cansler





World Wide

BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

ITALIAN WOOLENS now make up the largest volume of these goods moving in world trade. In 1954, Italy was the world's second greatest exporter of wool fabrics. But the tide turned in 1957, was strengthened in 1958 and is expected to gain further this year due to the opening of Euromart, new markets in Russia and the British Commonwealth. Italy's 1957 woolen exports totaled 89 million pounds, against 61 million for Britain, the Italian Wool Manufacturers reported.

ATOM-TREATED textiles may be a "comer" as an anti-static processing method. Dr. R. Roberts, of Britain's Atomic Energy Research Establishment, said irradiation can maintain anti-static properties on polyethylene and Terylene during laundering—and, perhaps, on nylon.

TRIANGULAR TRADE in textiles is being mapped by Sweden, Uruguay and Argentina. In Buenos Aires, the Argentine Commerce Dept. head said Uruguay would ship \$2 million worth of wool to Sweden for the same value of cellulose pulp which the Swedes would export to Argentina.

SWEDISH PULP seems also to be in demand by Indonesia. Dr. Adnan Kusuma, Indonesian research official, visited Sweden to recruit Swedish specialists for rayon and pulp plants that are being set up in Indonesia.

METAL DYESTUFFS for wool, silk or polyamide fibers have been developed by Farbwerke Hoechst in 10 shades. Exact properties of the new Remalan fast dyes have not been revealed.

ACRILAN-COTTON shirts have finally "made" London shop windows. The shirts, made by Hogg & Mitchell Ltd. are two-thirds Acrilan and one-third combed cotton. Price is about \$7.

RAYON DUMPING into the U. S. was denied by the French Synthetic Textile Association. French rayon makers, fighting to protect their U. S. market, have asked their Government to fight the dumping charges. Question hinges on whether the U. S. Customs will accept the French definition of sales practices.

BRITISH SILK workers received a minimum 70¢ per 45-hour week pay boost (50¢ for women), with comparable vacation pay benefits. Some 22,000 workers are involved.

SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL industry is facing widespread unemployment as a result of the 40% price drop since September, 1957. The Government's Wool Board is deemed the chief culprit. Its reserve price scheme tends to hold prices down during the sales, and this is dampening activity throughout the trade.

WORLD TRADE NEWS was made twice during the past few weeks. The 13th session of the General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade (GATT) wound up at Geneva amidst the cry of "history making." And the 6-nation European Common market came into being on Jan. 1.

Actually, the GATT accolade, offered by Chairman L. K. Jha, of India, was about as much of an overstatement as the "Euromart" launching was underplayed. The GATT meeting furnished little beyond the usual restatements of trade policy, plus agreement to hold two more meetings in 1959.

EUROMART'S BIRTH, however, was an historic event that was only partly cast in the shade by the still unresolved battle between the "Little 6," led by France, and 11 other European countries, championed by Britain, who favor a Free Trade Area for all 17. Only the future can tell how great a role Euromart will play in world trade.

SWISS MAY LIFT the tariffs on U. S. goods, according to word from Bern. The country is working out a new tariff line, in accordance with its new status in GATT, and the result may mean a 50% rise in duties on American textiles and other items. Official word on the action is due by next month.

EAST-WEST TRADE in textiles and other soft goods may be spurred as a result of a new study undertaken by the Trade Development Committee of The UN Economic Commission for Europe. Countries are being asked to simplify and standardize export documents. A meeting will be held in Geneva in June.

JAPAN TEXTILE output is expected to rise sharply in 1960. The Textile Policy Council, in Tokyo, expects next year's output to reach 2,730,-520,000 pounds, of which 1.7 billion will be needed domestically. Apart from the synthetic textile industry, production capacity will again exceed requirements.

Shuttleless Loom

(Continued from Page 26)

yards of 80 x 80 print cloth, with a possible time between doffs of approximately 315 hours; 1100 yards of 64 x 64 sheeting, with a doffing time of over 200 hours; and approximately 350 yards of canton flannel with 38 hours between doffs.

The roll of cloth is easily removed from the loom without cranks or special equipment and without stopping the loom. Wind-up system is equipped with a knock-off switch which is set to stop the loom when the roll of cloth reaches its maximum diameter.

The filling stop motion is of the mechanical center fork type and its function is to detect a faulty pick and stop the loom. Detector prongs are mounted at the center of the lay beam in bearings requiring no lubrication. Knock-off parts are mounted at the left hand end of the lay away from the cloth for accessibility. These knock-off parts can be set in either of two ways: (1) to stop the loom on the first broken pick; (2) to miss the first broken pick and stop on the second successive broken pick.

The new shuttleless loom is driven by a one horse power clutch-brake motor, (the Diehl Power Transmitter), flange mounted at the base of the R. H. Loomside. This motor is identical to those used on Draper shuttle looms except for the mounting. The greatest load Draper engineers have measured to date is well within the capacity of the motor.

Changes in loom speed are made by exchanging pinions on the motor shaft. A 23 tooth pinion runs the loom at 225 picks per minute, a 24 tooth pinion at 235 picks per minute, and so on.

The let-off mechanism is called a constant tension let-off and should allow no appreciable change in average warp tension from a full to an empty beam. Once initial settings are made, no adjustments should be required to maintain proper warp tension, Fitzgerald stated.

When tension builds up in the warp yarn, the whip roll is forced down, overcoming the preset torque in the warp tension springs. The gearing which turns the warp beam is operated from the let-off driving cam. Gearing is enclosed. Pawls and ratchets are eliminated. Warp beams from 26" to 32" in diameter can be used by simply moving the bearing along the shelf provided on loomside.

Variation in warp tension, when desired, is achieved by manually adjusting the preset in warp tension springs by means of the adjusting worm. Warp tension springs are of the clock spring type, fully enclosed. Several combinations of drag rolls are possible by simply resetting the brackets provided.

The new loom produces a conventional selvage on the right hand side of the goods. A presentable left hand selvage is made possible by the selvage binder mechanism and the separate selvage yarn.

The binder ends, one on each spool mounted on a revolving disc, lock the filling end with a motion completely independent of the loom harness motion. For every revolution of the binder disc, the two ends of binder yarn cross each other twice. This produces a binder cord of the two outside warp ends—in effect, a full turn leno—and can be set to bind every filling pick or every two picks. The edge left by the filling ends projecting beyond the binder cord can be sheared or trimmed in a number of ways to produce a relatively smooth edge. These ends can be held to $\frac{3}{8}$ " in the loom, and the waste resulting is no greater than the waste from feeler bunches on bobbins.

Always a problem on looms, lubrication is handled in various ways. The loom is constructed with many of the major mechanisms completely enclosed. Sealed anti-friction bearings are used in some spots. Impregnated wood bushings and rubber torsional bushings requiring no lubrication, are used in several critical areas. Other bearings, gears and cams can be lubricated in various ways—by hand grease gun, one shot pump system or fully automatic systems with fifty or more looms piped to a central pump controlled by an electric timer.

Textiles' Elder Statesman

(Continued from Page 31)

At 78, although he has had more than his share of illness and major operations, Myers is still actively in charge of the company he labored so long and so successfully to build. Still a nine-to-five man (with a few hours out to go home for lunch at midday) he can be found daily at his office in Gastonia, usually puffing on the cigar he refuses to give up in spite of what the doctors say. In his office he is available to his fellow executives of Textiles-Incorporated who consult with him from minute-to-minute, keeping him informed of the activities of the company and relying for guidance on his mature wisdom and keen mastery of the business.

A man who believes in keeping in touch with people, Myers is also available to a wide range of other visitors. Many of them are friends from textiles and other business interests in the Gastonia area seeking his advice and guidance. Others may be visitors soliciting contributions for charitable and similar worthy causes. They come to A. G. Myers because his generosity in charitable matters is legendary in Gastonia and throughout the Carolinas.

With regard to textiles' future, Myers is strongly

optimistic. He likes to point out that the productive capacity of the industry as measured by spindles has dropped in recent years from 38 million to 22 million. Meanwhile, he says, the population is growing at an annual rate between three and four million persons. Since there are some 67 million persons employed in the United States at the highest wage scale in history, he can see no good reason why the textile business should not be prosperous over the long pull. The only fly in the ointment, as Myers sees the emergent picture, is competition from low-wage foreign imports. And he hopes that the industry will find effective ways to check the danger to its prosperity arising from this source.

Polyethylene Shoes

Ripon Knitting Works have unveiled a new type of men's casual shoes which are made of polyethylene simulated straw. The shoes offer the appearance and flexibility of regular straw models but are reported to be waterproof, mildew-proof and washable, of major importance in changeable Spring and Summer weather. They are also unusually lightweight, sturdy and will not become brittle. Tylon yarn, used in the shoes, is produced by Thomas Taylor & Sons from high-density polyethylene. For further information write the editors.



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NEW FABRICS

NEW YARNS

Nylon Felt Reinforcing

"HeartFelt," the new nylon net type of reinforcement for felt made by The Felters Co., is reported to provide superior dry cleaning qualities, including easier and faster cleaning procedures and less than one per cent shrinkage. The company said results covering from one to five dry cleanings using various methods of cleaning, indicate that either the petroleum method or the synthetic method with air drying, produces a shrinkage of only one-half per cent. HeartFelt is also given a silicone finish to impart water repellency and spot resistance. *For further information write the editors.*

Nonwoven Bowling Towel

A new all-textile nonwoven bowling towel has been introduced nationally to more than 7,000 bowling establishments by American Machine and Foundry Co. The nonwoven fabric is made by Chicopee Manufacturing Corp. of Avisco rayon staple and cotton. The towel, dispensed from counter display boxes, is said to feature softness, absorbency, strength and cleanliness. Because of its high strength, each towel may be used repeatedly before final disposal. *For further information write the editors.*

Acrilan Baseball Uniforms

Buckland Fabrics has introduced a new baseball uniform flannel fabric consisting of 65% Acrilan acrylic fiber, 20% rayon and 15% nylon. The flannel, following extensive tests, is being made available for next season's uniforms. The fabric has good wash-and-wear properties; dozens of washings are said to have resulted in no shrinkage. The Acrilan content is said to allow the uniform to retain its shape without sagging or drooping. *For further information write the editors.*

Heat-Resistant Fabric

A new heat-resistant diaphragm fabric of nylon, for use in gas appliance regulators and in controls of all kinds, including automotive oil gauges, has been announced by Vulcan Rubber Products Division of Reeves Brothers, Inc. Designated "Heat-Resistant Buna-N/Nylon Reevecote," the new line is said to be about 100% more heat resistant than conventional Buna-N coated diaphragm fabric. It also has a better resistance to oils, solvents and gas condensates than regular diaphragm material. *For further information write the editors.*

Dacron Fire Hose Chosen

The Fortier plant of American Cyanamid Co., following four years' use of fire hose jacketed with Du Pont Dacron polyester fiber, has decided to replace all its cotton hose on a wear-out basis with single-jacketed hose of Dacron impregnated with and over a core of neoprene. Plant officials base their decision, according to Du Pont, on greater dependability, superior performance, and potentially longer life of the hose demonstrated during the test period. *For further information write the editors.*

Mink-Simulating Fabric

Collins & Aikman, pile fabric weaving firm, has been granted U. S. Patent No. 2,857,652, covering the manufacture of its mink-simulating fabric, "Wink." Garments of Wink, ranging from stoles to full-length coats, will be sold this fall and winter by leading retailers throughout the country. A blend of acrylic and polyamide fibers is utilized in the fabric.



Progress against Design Piracy

The Textile Distributors Institute, through its executive director, Miss Hilda A. Wiedenfeld, reports that the following item of litigation concerning design piracy should be of interest to members and to the textile industry generally. TDI's counsel, Weil, Gotshal & Manges, advises that, in a written contract between seller and buyer, there was included the provision "the acceptance by the buyer of this merchandise constitutes an agreement not to make or purchase directly or indirectly, a copy or a substantial imitation of the merchandise."

The buyer failed to accept delivery of the merchandise, and under the arbitration clause of the contract, the seller commenced arbitration proceedings. The buyer sought to stay the arbitration in the New York Supreme Court claiming, among other things, that the entire contract was illegal and the arbitration clause unenforceable because the restriction against copying and design piracy in the contract was a violation of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act in that it restricted competition to prevent domestic production of the seller's imported fabrics.

In a decision handed down by the New York Supreme Court, it was held that the arbitration was in order and that the buyer must proceed therewith.

With reference to the buyer's contention that the non-copying provision of the contract made the entire contract illegal as a violation of the anti-trust laws, the Court held that since the buyer participated in the selection of an arbitrator, he waived his right to assert such a claim.

The Court went on to say: "But even if this was not so, (i.e., even if the buyer had not selected an arbitrator) Petitioner (buyer) has failed to establish that the effect of the provision complained of (the non-copying provision) might be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly."

In other words, the Court, in effect, said that since the buyer participated in selecting an arbitrator, he could not bring up any objection to the non-competition clause.

Commenting on this decision, TDI's counsel pointed out that "the significant part of this ruling is that the Court, nevertheless, went further and indicated that even if the buyer had not participated in selecting an arbitrator, the buyer had not proved that the effect of the non-competition clause quoted above was to substantially lessen competition and create a monopoly and thus constituted an infraction of the anti-trust laws."

TDI's counsel further states that, under the present state of the law, they see no reason why our members should not continue to use in their contracts the following clause: "Buyer, for valuable consideration received, agrees not to copy or cause to be copied or reproduced, directly or indirectly, any pattern or design of goods identified herein."

Miss Wiedenfeld reports that firms wishing to obtain a rubber stamp with the text of this clause may do so by ordering it through the TDI office at a cost of \$2.40 each. TDI's address is 469 Seventh Ave., New York 18, N. Y.

Distinguished Service Award



At the annual dinner-dance of TDI in New York City last November Walter Ross (right) is shown receiving a plaque and a gift of an oil painting in recognition of his many years of service to the Textile Distributors Institute. Shown making the presentation is George Greenpans, chairman of TDI's dinner-dance committee (left) and Nat Leavy, president of TDI. Ross served as president of TDI for eight years and as vice president for 12 years. He is now chairman of the board of directors of TDI.

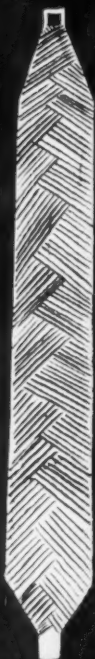
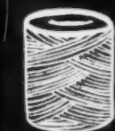
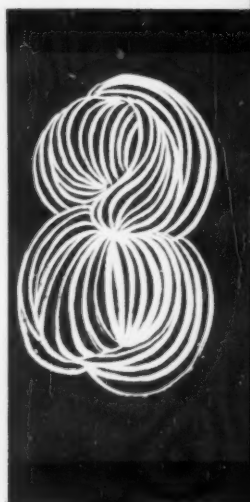
Silk Masterpieces

Arthur E. Wullschleger, chairman of the board of Wullschleger & Co., Inc., has presented to the U.S. State Department for hanging in the nation's embassies abroad 82 framed copies of reproductions in silk of John Trumbull's "Signing of the Declaration of Independence" painting. The silk reproductions took three years to produce. Only 100 copies were woven on the looms before the 35,232 jacquard cards necessary for the design were destroyed. The presentation by the 77-year-old Wullschleger was "thanks" for the success the Swiss-born textile manufacturer achieved in his adopted country.

New Associate Member

Associate membership in The Textile Distributors Institute has been extended to Fox-Wells & Co., Inc., 1407 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y. John Fox is president of the company and Nat H. Aronsohn and Walter Fanning are vice presidents.

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your
product
line
into



A NEW
ERA OF
COLOR
BRILLIANCE
AND FASTNESS
with

GLOBE Package-Dyed
Synthetic Yarns

Your creations deserve the color brilliance and permanence that Globe package-dyed yarns can provide.

Globe does package dyeing on tubes, skein and warp dyeing and bleaching, warp mercerizing and sizing.

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TEXTILE NEWS BRIEFS



R. E. Smith



P. W. Runge

Charles W. Carvin, Jr. has been appointed assistant to the vice president and general manager at Chemstrand Corp. **Paul W. Runge** and **Robert E. Smith** have become executive directors for nylon and acrilan respectively at Chemstrand.

John Wallace Kaine has been appointed manager of the non-woven department of Callaway Mills, Inc.

Charles R. Blossom has been appointed assistant manager of sales for rayon filament yarns, under the direction of **R. H. Powers**, at Celanese Corp. of America's Textile Division. In the same division several transfers have been effected: **E. G. Mann** to the New England district office; **D. O. Robbins** to the New York district office; and **E. L. Cloaninger** to the southern district office.

Dr. Leonard G. Tompkins has been named technical manager for the petrochemicals department of the Organic Chemicals Division at American Cyanamid Co. He succeeds **Dr. J. C. Pullman**, now assistant to the division's commercial development manager. At the same company, **M. H. Mettee** has been appointed sales manager for the dyes department.



Louis L. Malm



G. S. Hooper

Dr. Gilman S. Hooper and **Louis Malm** have been appointed vice presidents in charge of research and engineering respectively at Industrial Rayon Corp.

(Continued on Page 44)

The Laurel Leaf

BUSINESS MAGAZINE EDITION

IT'S NEW!

LAUREL METROSOL B

Here's a new Laurel synthetic fulling compound prepared particularly for fulling woolen fabrics and wool-synthetic blends.

Laurel METROSOL B has shown excellent results over a wide range of fabrics used for men's and women's wear, where it produced goods with a good cover and excellent hand.

Results obtained on these goods, which cover a broad range of weights and constructions, are equivalent to those obtained with low titre soap. Desired shrinkage in both head and width is obtained well within normal fulling times, and ether extractibles following scouring are usually 0.2% less.

Laurel METROSOL B is a clear amber colored liquid which dissolves readily in water. It is free rinsing. Fulling solutions prepared with Laurel METROSOL B and soda ash are clear, stable, do not separate, and require no cooking. These properties can effect savings for you in handling and in steam. And, further savings can be effected since Laurel METROSOL B is stable in the presence of soda ash concentrations. This will enable the preparation of strongly alkaline fulling solutions, which will permit the fulling of cloth carbonized in the grease without first neutralizing the goods in a soda ash bath. Thus, an entire processing step can be eliminated.

Like to know more about Laurel METROSOL B? Write for complete details and ask, too, for a generous free sample.



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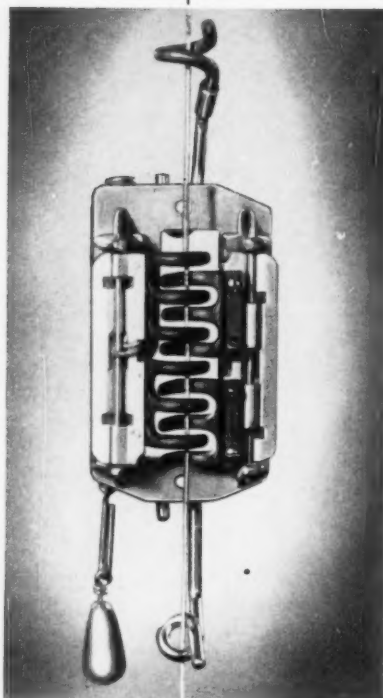
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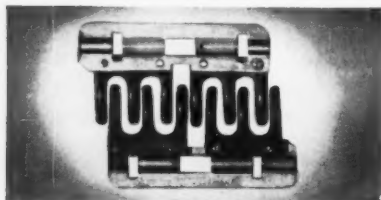


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If guide wear is a problem in your mill . .

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HEANY INDUSTRIAL CERAMIC CORP.
NEW HAVEN 3, CONNECTICUT

News (Continued from Page 42)

Edmund L. Lauber has been named director of merchandising at The Chemstrand Corp. and M. R. Dalton has become director of sales.

Dr. Arvid V. Zuber has joined the staff of the Textile Fibers Department of Union Carbide Chemical Co., Div. of Union Carbide Corp. In the company's Sales Analysis Department, Clifton D. Crosby has become assistant manager, and Robert H. Hoffman has been assigned to supervise the mechanical reproduction of sales analysis reports.

Lanier Williams has been appointed a representative for Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., covering the Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee territory.

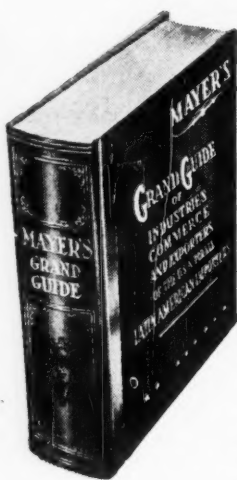
Joseph L. Huckabee has been appointed technical sales representative for the textile division of Wallerstein Co., Inc.

Allen S. Bedell has resigned from his position as chairman of the board of J. E. Serrine Co. and has been succeeded by R. R. Adams. George Wrigley, Jr. has been elected president of the company succeeding Mr. Adams.

(Continued on Page 53)

"Mayer's Grand Guide"

**AMERICA'S BEST COMMERCIAL AND
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a MONUMENTAL work, magnificently bound, absolutely UP TO DATE and completely different, is the SEARCHLIGHT for all Export and Import Merchants, Commission Agents Manufacturers' Representatives, Buying Agents and Makers or Producers of the 21 AMERICAN, 17 EUROPEAN and 73 countries of ASIA, AFRICA, includes cities in AUSTRALIA, INDIA, FED. OF MALAYA, NEW ZEALAND, likewise the SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, and other countries in the MIDDLE, NEAR and FAR EAST ASIA & AFRICA.

These 111 Countries where M.G.G. has had wide circulation for fourteen years, constitutes the BEST and SELECT market of the world.

CIRCULATION: 30,000 copies.

This will be a very wonderful opportunity for you to present your products to the most outstanding and selective IMPORTERS of the Universe, and assures to you a prompt and widespread promotion if you advertise in MAYER'S GRAND GUIDE. Our No. 9 issue for the year 1959 is in process of advanced preparation and printing will soon commence.

This highly recommended Guide is printed on first class paper, and written in two languages: **English** and **Spanish**.

**We still have a few copies available of the
1958 (No. 8) edition. PRICE ONLY . . U. S. \$10.00**

Mr. JOSEPH MAYER, Publisher,

**Casilla Correo No. 1561
BUENOS AIRES (ARGENTINA)**

We have a few locations open for REPRESENTATIVES

U. S. MAN-MADE FIBER PRICES

This schedule lists the prices of yarns, staple and tow as reported by the producers in December 1958. All prices are given as subject to change without notice.

CELLULOSIC YARNS

ACETATE

American Viscose Corp.

Current Prices Effective December 21, 1956

Bright and Dull

* Intermediate Twist

Denier & Filaments	Cones & 4-6 Lb. Tubes	Twister Tubes	Warps	Spinning Cones	Twist Warps
55/14	\$1.04	\$1.02	\$1.05	\$.98	\$.99
75/20	1.00	.98	1.01	.94	.95
100/28	.95	.93	.96	.89	.90
120/32	.86	.84	.87	.80	.81
150/41	.77	.76	.78	.72	.73
200/54	.73	.72	.74	.69	.70
300/80	.69	.68	.70	.65	.66

* Standard Twist 2x additional.

Terms: net 30 days.

Celanese Corp. of America

Current Prices

Effective December 20, 1956

Bright and Dull

Intermediate Twist Spinning Twist

Denier and Filaments	4 & 6-Lb. Cones	Beams	6-TM Tubes	4-Pound Cheeses	Cones	Beams	0 Twist Tubes
45/13	\$1.17	\$1.18	\$	\$	\$.98	\$.99	\$.925
55/15	1.04	1.05			.94	.95	.84
75/20	1.00	1.01	.98		.89	.90	.81
100/26-40	1.02	1.03	1.00		.89	.90	.89
120/40	.95	.96	.93		.80	.81	.73
150/40	.86	.87	.85	.77	.72	.73	.69
200/52	.77	.78	.77		.69	.70	
300/80	.69	.70	.69		.65	.66	.63
450/120	.67	.68	.67		.63	.64	
600/160	.65	.66	.65				
900/80-240	.63	.64	.63				.61

150 Denier 12-TM Tubes76
55/0/15 Dull Tricot Beams985
2-Pound Cheeses01 Less Than 4-Pound Cheeses
2-BU and 4-Bu Tubes Same Price as 4 and 6-Lb. Cones
2-Lb. Twist Tubes01 Less Than 4 & 6-Lb. Twist Tubes on 120, 200 and 300 Denier Intermediate Twist

Terms: Net 30 days. Shipments prepaid to any destination in U.S.A. east of the Mississippi River. Shipments west of the Mississippi will be made on a collect freight basis and allowance will be made for the lowest transportation cost to the point of river crossing.

Prices subject to change without notice.

All previous prices withdrawn.

* No transportation allowed (F.O.B. shipping point).

Prices on unlisted items can be obtained upon request.

Orders are subject to conditions of sale appearing on our acknowledgments of orders.

Celaperm Filament Yarn Prices

Intermediate Twist Spinning Twist

Denier and Filaments	4 & 6-Lb. Cones	Beams	Cones	Beams
55/15	\$1.37	\$1.38	\$1.31	\$1.32
75/20	1.34	1.35	1.28	1.29
100/26	1.28	1.29	1.22	1.23
120/40	1.19	1.20	1.13	1.14
150/40	1.11	1.12	1.06	1.07
200/52	1.05	1.06	1.01	1.02
300/80	1.01	1.02	.97	.98
450/120	.99	1.00	.95	.96
600/160	.97	.98		
900/80	.94			

3 to 5 Turns on Cones or Beams — \$.02 Additional

Celaperm Black Yarn Prices

Effective March 11, 1955

Denier and Filaments	4 & 6-Lb. Intermediate Twist	Spinning Twist
	Cones Beams	Cones Beams
55/15	\$1.17 \$1.18	\$1.11 \$1.12
75/20	1.14 1.15	1.08 1.09
100/26	1.08 1.09	1.02 1.03
120/40	.99 1.00	.93 .94
150/40	.91 .92	.86 .87
200/52	.85 .86	.81 .82
300/80	.81 .82	.77 .78
450/120	.79 .80	.75 .76
600/160	.77 .78	
900/80	.74	

Terms: Net 30 days. Transportation prepaid or allowed to any destination in U.S.A. East of Mississippi River. Transportation prepaid to any U.S.A. destination West of Mississippi River, but charge is made for the portion of transportation from river crossing nearest customer's location.

Prices subject to change without notice.

All previous prices withdrawn.

Note: Prices on unlisted items can be obtained upon request.

Orders are subject to conditions of sale appearing on our Acknowledgments of Orders.

Arnel Triacetate Yarn Prices

Bright & Dull

Effective August 19, 1958

Supersedes April 18, 1958

Denier and Filaments	Cones	Beams	Thick and Thin Cones
55/WKZ/15	\$	\$1.10	\$
55/22/15	1.26	1.27	
75/WKZ/20		1.16	
75/22/20	1.21	1.22	
100/22/26	1.14	1.15	
150/22/40	.95	.96	
200/22/52	.92	.93	1.25
300/22/80	.87	.88	1.23
450/22/120	.86	.87	
600/22/160	.85	.86	1.21

3 to 5 Turns on Cones or Beams—\$.02 Additional

Premium for Black Arnel—\$.25 Per Pound

Premium for Navy Arnel—\$.37 Per Pound

Terms: Net 30 days. Transportation prepaid or allowed to any destination in U.S.A. East of Mississippi River. Transportation prepaid to any U.S.A. destination West of Mississippi River, but charge is made for the portion of transportation from river crossing nearest customer's location.

Prices subject to change without notice.

All previous prices withdrawn.

Note: Prices on unlisted items can be obtained upon request.

Orders are subject to conditions of sale appearing on our Acknowledgments of Orders.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Textile Fibers Dept.

Current Prices

Acetate

Zero Twist Low Twist Intermediate Twist

Denier & Filament	Zero Twist Tubes	Zero Twist Beams	Low Twist Cones	Low Twist Beams	Intermediate Twist 2 & 4 Lb. % Tubes	Intermediate Twist 4 & 6 Lb. Tw. Tubes	Intermediate Twist Cones	Intermediate Twist Beams
45-13	\$1.03	\$1.11		\$1.12			\$1.04	\$1.05
55-18	.925	.985		.99			1.04	1.05
55-24	.925	.985		.99			1.00	1.01
75-24	.84	.94		.95		\$.98	1.00	1.01
75-50				.97		1.00	1.02	1.03
100-32	.81	.89		.90		.93	.95	.96
120-50	.77	.80		.81		.85	.86	.87
150-40	.69	.72	.72	.73	.77	.77	.77	.78
200-60	.68		.69	.70	.73	.73	.73	.74
240-80			.67			.71		
300-80	.63	.65	.65	.66	.69	.69	.69	.70
450-120	.63		.63	.64	.67	.67	.67	.68
600-160					.65		.65	.66
900-240					.63		.63	.64
1800-88					.61		.61	.62
2700-132					.61		.61	.62
3000-210					.61			.62

(A) Regular Twist (2.9 and 5 T.P.I.)—add \$.02 to Intermediate Twist Price.

(B) 1 lb. % Tubes—add \$.02 to 2 & 4 lb. % Tube Price.

Color-Sealed

Zero Twist Low Twist Intermediate Twist

Denier & Filament	Zero Twist Tubes	Zero Twist Beams	Low Twist Cones	Low Twist Beams	Intermediate Twist 2 Lb. Tubes	Intermediate Twist 4 & 6 Lb. Tubes	Intermediate Twist Cones	Intermediate Twist Beams
55-18	\$1.245	\$1.315		\$1.32	\$1.35	\$1.37	\$1.38	
75-24	1.18	1.28		1.29	1.32	1.34	1.35	
100-32	1.14		1.23	1.26	1.26	1.28	1.29	
150-40	1.03	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.12
200-64	1.00		1.01	1.02	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.06
300-80	.95	.97	.97	.98	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.02

(A) Regular Twist—Add \$.02 to Intermediate Twist Price.

Black

Zero Twist Low Twist Intermediate Twist

Denier & Filament	Zero Twist Tubes	Zero Twist Beams	Low Twist Cones	Low Twist Beams	Intermediate Twist 2 & 4 Lb. % Tubes	Intermediate Twist 4 & 6 Lb. Tw. Tubes	Intermediate Twist Cones	Intermediate Twist Beams
55-18	\$1.045	\$1.115		\$1.12	\$1.15	\$1.17	\$1.18	
75-24	.98	1.08		1.09	1.12	1.14	1.15	
100-32	.94		1.03		1.06	1.08	1.09	
150-40	.83	.86	.86	.87	.91	.91	.92	
200-60	.80		.81	.82	.85	.85	.86	
300-80	.75	.77	.77	.78	.81	.81	.82	
450-120		.75	.76	.79	.79	.79	.80	
600-160		.73	.74	.77	.77	.77	.78	
900-240		.73	.74	.74	.74	.74	.75	

(A) Regular Twist (2.9 and 5 T.P.I.)—add \$.02 to Int. Twist Price.

(B) 1 lb. % Tubes—add \$.02 to 2 & 4 lb. % Tube Price.

Specialty Yarns

Type 20 Same Price as Regular Yarn

Type C Same Price as Regular Yarn

Thick & Thin

Denier & Filament	Natural Cones	Natural Beams	Black Cones	Black Beams	Color-Sealed Cones	Color-Sealed Beams
200-64 Int. Twist	1.05		\$1.15		\$1.35	
200-64 Reg. Twist	1.08	\$1.09	1.17	\$1.21		

Terms: Net 30 days. Subject to change without notice.

Domestic Freight Terms are F.O.B. shipping point, freight prepaid our route to points east of the Mississippi River within the continental limits of the United States, for points west of the Mississippi River freight allowed to the Mississippi River crossing nearest purchaser's mill if shipped overland, or port of exit of purchaser's choice east of Mississippi River.

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc.

Tennessee Eastman Co.

Effective December 21, 1956

"Estron" Yarn, Bright or Dull — White

Denier & Filament	Regular Twist		Intermediate Twist		Low Twist		Zero Twist		Tricot Beams	
	Cones	Beams	Cones	Beams	Cones	Beams	Cones	Beams	Cones	Beams
55/13	\$1.06	\$1.04	\$1.02	\$1.05	\$1.05	\$1.05	\$1.05	\$1.05	\$1.05	\$1.05
75/19	1.02	1.00	.98	1.01	.94	.95	.84	.95	.95	.95
100/25	1.04	1.02	1.03	1.03	.96	.89	.90	.81	.99	.98 1/2
120/30	.97	.95	.93	.96	.88	.80	.81	.69	.99	.98 1/2
150/38	.88	.86	.84	.87	.80	.72	.73	.69	.99	.98 1/2
200/50	.79	.77	.73	.78	.72	.65	.66	.63	.99	.98 1/2
300/75	.71	.69	.67	.70	.65	.66	.63	.63	.99	.98 1/2
450/114	.69	.67	.65	.68	.63	.64	.63	.63	.99	.98 1/2
600/156	.67	.65	.63	.66	.62	.63	.63	.63	.99	.98 1/2
900/230	.65	.63	.61	.64	.61	.62	.61	.61	.99	.98 1/2
Heavier									.56	

Current Prices—December 19, 1955

"Chromspun"—Standard Colors (Except Black)

Denier & Filament	Regular Twist		Intermediate Twist		Low Twist	
	Cones	Beams	Cones	Beams	Cones	Beams
55/13	\$1.39	\$1.40	\$1.37	\$1.38	\$1.31	\$1.32
75/19	1.36	1.37	1.34	1.35	1.28	1.29
100/25	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.29	1.22	1.23
150/38			1.11	1.12	1.06	1.07
200/50			1.01	1.02	.97	.98
300/75			.99	1.00	.95	.96
450/114			.94	.95		
900/230						

Current Prices

"Chromspun"—Black

Denier & Filament	Regular Twist		Intermediate Twist		Low Twist	
	Cones	Beams	Cones	Beams	Cones	Beams
55/13	\$1.19	\$1.20	\$1.17	\$1.18	\$1.12	\$1.13
75/19	1.16	1.17	1.14	1.15	1.09	1.10
100/25	1.10	1.11	1.08	1.09	1.03	1.04
150/38	.93	.94	.91	.92	.87	.88
200/50	.87	.88	.85	.86	.82	.83
300/75	.83	.84	.81	.82	.78	.79
450/114	.81	.82	.79	.80	.76	.77
900/230	.76	.77	.74	.75		

Prices are subject to change without notice.

Prices on special items quoted on request.

Terms: Net 30 days. Payment—U. S. A. dollars.

Transportation charges prepaid or allowed to destination in the United States east of Mississippi River. Seller reserves right to select route and method of shipment. If Buyer requests and Seller agrees to a route or method involving higher than lowest rate Buyer shall pay the excess of transportation cost and tax.

"Estron" and "Chromspun" are trade-marks of the Eastman Kodak Co.

RAYON

American Bemberg

Current Prices

Regular Production Reel Spun Yarn

Den./Fil.	No Turn		Turned*		8 1/2 Turns		High Turn Skeins & Cones	
	Skeins	Cones	Skeins	Cones	Turns	Turns	Turns	Turns
40/30	\$1.49	\$1.50	\$1.95					\$2.08
50/36	1.24	1.30						1.80
65/45	1.14	1.20						1.58
75/50**	1.04	1.18						1.49
100/74**	.95	1.08						1.44
125/60	.94	1.05	\$1.09		1.30			
150/120	.93	1.02	1.12		1.27			
300/225		.95				1.08		
900/372		.85						
1800/744		.85						

* Turn includes twists up to 6 turns on 40 and 50 denier, and up to 5 turns on heavier deniers.

** Spun Dyed Cupracolor Black 15¢ per lb. extra.

"44" HH Spool Spun Yarn

Den./Fil.	No Turn		5 Turn		12 Turn		15 Turn	
	Tubes	Beams	Cones	Beams	Cones	Beams	Cones	Beams
40/30	\$1.35	\$1.35						
50/36	1.00	1.00						
65/45	1.05						\$1.42	
75/50**	.97		\$1.08	\$1.08	1.31	1.31	\$1.39	
100/60*	.90		1.03	1.03	1.23	1.23	1.31	
125/60	.84		.99	.99				
150/90*	.77		.81	.81	1.15	1.15	1.24	
150/120	.81			.93				

* Available also in Spun Dyed Cupracolor Black at 15¢ per lb. extra.

"44" HH "Parfe" (Type 51) Spool Spun Yarn

Den./Fil.	No Turn		5 Turn		12 Turn		15 Turn	
	Tubes	Beams	Cones	Beams	Cones	Beams	Cones	Beams
50/36	\$1.60	\$1.85						
75/45	1.45	1.55	1.55		\$1.75	\$1.85		
100/60	1.35	1.45	1.45		1.65	1.75		
150/90	1.18	1.25	1.25		1.60	1.70		

Nub-Lite (Short Nubbi)

Code	Den./Fil.	2 1/2 Turn		3 Turn		5 Turn	
		Natural Cones	Cones*	Natural Cones	Cones*	Natural Cones	Cones*
1515	160/90				\$1.45	\$1.35	
1519**	155/90				1.45	1.35	
2008	200/120				1.06	.96	
3002	315/180	\$1.10		\$1.00			

4011	410/224	1.10	1.00
6001	600/360	1.08	.98
8001	800/450	1.08	.98

* Basic price for cones when dyed. Dyed Colors 30 and 35 cents above basic price. Prices based on 200 lb. dyed lots only. Prices for natural yarn skeins same as natural cone prices.

** Code 1515 can be run in warp or filling.

CUPIONI Type B

Code	Den./Fil.	2 1/2 Turn		5 Turn
		Cones	Cones	
9610	50/30			\$2.14
9650	70/45	\$1.64		
9660	100/60	1.48		
1545	150/90	1.25		
9720	200/120	1.20		
9730	285/135	1.10		
9792	450/225	1.10		
9814	600/372	1.07		
9837	940/372	.97		

"Spun Dyed Cupracolor is spun 150, 285, and 940 deniers at 35¢ per pound extra. Cupracolor Black comes in all deniers."

STRATA SLUB

Code	Den./Fil.	Turned Cones		Price
		3 1/2	2 1/2	
9747	275/225	3 1/2	2 1/2	1.20
9798	450/372	2 1/2	2 1/2	1.10
9823	600/372	2 1/2	2 1/2	1.05
9847	960/372	2 1/2	2 1/2	.97
9885	1290/372	1 1/2	1 1/2	.95
9934	2680/744	1 1/2	1 1/2	.95

"Spun Dyed Cupracolor is spun in 600 and 960 deniers at 35¢ per pound extra."

FLAIKONA

Code	Den./Fil.	Turned Cones		Price
		2 1/2	2 1/2	
9669	150/148	2 1/2	2 1/2	\$1.35
9769	300/224	3 1/2	3 1/2	1.40
9807	600/405	2 1/2	2 1/2	1.20
9840	900/450	2 1/2	2 1/2	1.10
9824	2000/744	2 1/2	2 1/2	1.00

"Spun Dyed Cupracolor Black 35¢ per pound extra."

Terms: Net 30 days, F. O. B. shipping point. Minimum freight allowed to consignee's nearest freight station east of the Mississippi River. To points west of the Mississippi River minimum freight allowed to Memphis, Tennessee. Goods after shipment shall be at buyer's risk. Merchandise transported in seller's own trucks or those of its affiliates is sold F. O. B. delivery point.

American Enka Corp.

Current Prices

Effective July 25, 1958

Standard Quality Yarns

Standard Quality Rayon Yarns

NATURAL

Den./Fil.	Luster	Turns	Skeins					
			Weaving Cones	Beams	Long	Short	Cakes	Knitting Cones
50/18	E	5 S						1.56
50/20	B	2.5 S					1.45	.95
75/10	B	3 S&Z						
75/18	E	4 S						1.07
75/30	B	2.5 S&Z	1.07	1.07	1.15	1.19	.95	
75/30	B	8 S	1.17		1.32	1.37		1.17 1.22
75/45	P.E	2.5, 4.5S&Z	1.07	1.07	1.15	1.19	.95	1.07
75/60	B.P	3.4 Z	1.09				.97	
100/14	B	3 S&Z					1.03	.83
100/40	B.E	12 S						1.22
100/40	B.P.E	4.5 S&Z					.83	.91
100/40	B	6 S	1.10		1.19	1.24	1.02	
100/40	B.P	2.5 S&Z	.91	.91	1.00	1.03	.83	
100/60	B	4 S&Z					.85	
100/60	E	2.5 S	.93	.93			.85	
125/40	B	3 Z					.80	.83
150/40	B.P.E	2.1 S&Z	.76	.76	.85	.87	.72	.76
150/40	B.E	5 S&Z	.84	.84	1.04	1.09	.80	
150/40	B.P.E	8 S&Z	.89	.89	1.09	1.14	.85	
150/90	E	2.1 S&Z	.77	.77			.73	.82
200/40	P	3 Z	.75	.75	.84	.86	.71	.75
200/40	B	5 S					.95	.88
250/60	P.E	2.4 Z			.83	.85		.74
300/30	E	3 S	.75	.79				
300/30	B.E	3 S	.70					
300/60,120	B.P.E	2.1 S&Z	.67	.67	.73	.75	.65	.67
300/60	B	3.5 S	.67	.67	.73	.75	.65	
300/60	B	7 S	.80				.83	
300/40,120H.T.	B	2.5, 3.4S	.69	.69			.67	
450/80	B.E	3 S	.63	.65	.70	.72	.61	
600/80	B.E	3 S	.65	.67			.63	
600/120	B	3 S	.63	.65			.61	
900/120	B	3.4 S	.63	.65	.70	.72	.61	
900/120H.T.	B	3.6 S	.65	.65			.63	

B—Briglo

E—Englo (Dull)

P—Periglo (Semi-Dull)

H.T.—High Tenacity

Jetspun® (Colored Yarns)

Den./Fil.	Tenacity	Turns	Weaving		Colors
			Cones	Beams	
100/40	Regular	2.5S	\$1.28	\$1.28	All
150/40	Regular	2.1S	1.11	1.11	All
200/40	Regular	8.3S	1.22	1.22	All
300/120	Regular	2.1S	1.03	1.03	All
450/80	Regular	3.0S	.99	.99	All
300/40	High	3.4S	1.05	1.05	All
600/80	High	3.4S	1.01	1.01	All
900/120	High	3.4S	1.00	1.00	All

® Registered Trade Mark for American Enka Solution dyed rayon yarn.

Skyloft (Lofted Rayon Filament Yarns) Natural and Jetspun®

Denier	Denier per Filament	Twist	Natural	Black	Other Colors
1000	7.5	3.5S	\$.79	\$1.14	\$1.14
2200	15	3.5S&Z	.67	.77	.84
2700	15	3.5S&Z	.62	.75	.82
4300	8	3.0S&Z	.64	.74	.81
5300	15	3.0S&Z	.63	.73	.80

American Viscose Corp.

Effective July 24, 1958

Graded Yarns

Denier	Filament	Type	Short Skins	Long Skins	Cones/Tubes	Beams/Spools	Cakes
50	20	Bright & Dull	\$.159	\$.156	\$.156	\$.145	
60	10	Bright		1.41		1.30	
75	10-30	Bright	1.19	1.15	1.07	.95	
75	30	Dull		1.07	1.07	.95	
100	14-40	Bright	1.03	1.00	.91	.83	
100	60	Dull		.93	.93	.85	
150	24-40	Bright	.87	.85	.76	.72	
150	40	Semi-Dull	.87	.85	.76	.72	
150	40	Dull		.76	.76	.72	
150	90	Dull		.77	.77	.73	
200	10-44	Bright	.86	.84	.75	.71	
250	60	Semi-Dull & Dull	.85	.83	.74	.71	
300	15	Bright		.71	.67	.67	
300	30	Dull Flat Filament			.79		
300	44	Bright & Dull	.75	.73	.67	.65	
300	234	Dull		.77		.75	
450	100	Bright		.70	.63	.65	.61
600	100	Bright & Dull		.70	.63	.65	.61
900	50-60-100-150	Bright		.70	.63	.65	.61
1200	75	Bright		.70	.63	.65	
2700	150	Bright		.70	.63	.65	

Extra Turns Per Inch

Denier	Turns	6-Turns	6-Turns	6-Turns	6-Turns	6-Turns	6-Turns
75	30	Bright	\$1.37	\$1.32	\$1.17	\$1.17	\$
100	40	Bright	1.24	1.19	1.10	1.10	1.02
150	40	Bright	1.09	1.04	.84	.84	.82
200	44	Bright		.95	.90	.90	
300	15	Bright			.80	.80	
300	44	Bright			.70		.68
300	44	Bright 4.5-Turns	.83	.81	.80	.80	.78
300	120	Rayflex 6-Turns			.87	.87	
600	30	Bright 5-Turns		.78	.76	.76	.74

Rayflex Yarns

Denier	Rayflex	Rayflex	Rayflex	Rayflex	Rayflex	Rayflex	Rayflex
75	30	Rayflex	\$	\$	\$1.15	\$1.15	\$1.06
100	40	Rayflex			1.00	1.00	.92
150	40-60	Rayflex			.79	.79	.75
200	75	Rayflex			.78	.78	.74
300	60-120	Rayflex			.69	.69	.67
450	120	Rayflex			.65	.65	.63
600	234	Rayflex			.65	.65	.63
900	350	Rayflex		.72	.65	.65	.63

Thick & Thin Yarns

Denier	Type	Thick & Thin	Thick & Thin	Thick & Thin	Thick & Thin	Thick & Thin	Thick & Thin
150	40-90	Bright & Dull	\$	\$	\$1.15	\$	\$
200	75	Bright & Dull			1.05		
300	120	Bright & Dull			.95		
450	100	Bright & Dull			.89		
490	120	Bright & Dull			.95		
900	350	Dull			1.00		
920	120	Bright & Dull			1.00		

Colorsun Yarns

Denier	Type	Cones/Tubes	Beams/Spools
75	Regular Strength	\$1.60	
100	Regular Strength	1.28	
150	Regular Strength	1.11	
200	Regular Strength	1.08	
300	Regular Strength	1.03	
450	Regular Strength	.99	
600	Regular Strength	.99	
900	Regular Strength	.99	
300	High Strength	1.05	
900	High Strength	1.00	
300	Regular Strength 5-Turns	1.13	

Avicron Yarns

Denier	Filament	Cones/Tubes	Beams/Spools
1800	100-200 Singles & 2 Ply	\$.68	
2700	150-300-980 Singles & 2 Ply	.65	

Viscose Filament Yarns

The following material deposit charges are required:

Metal Section Beams	\$170.00 each
Metal Section Beam Racks	75.00 each
Metal Tricot Spools—14" flange	30.00 each
21" flange	60.00 each
32" flange	150.00 each
Metal Tricot Spool Racks—14" flange	135.00 each
21" flange	100.00 each
32" flange	75.00 each
Wooden Tricot Spool Crates	20.00 each
Cloth Cake Covers	.05 each

Same to be credited upon return in good condition—freight collect.

Celanese Corp. of America

Current Prices

Effective July 24, 1958

Viscose Rayon Filament Yarn Prices Bright and Dull

Denier/Fil./Twist	Beams	Cones	Cakes
75/30/3		1.03	.91
100/40/2Z	.90		
100/40/3		.89	.81
100/40/5		.95	.85
100/60/2Z		.89	
100/60/3		.91	.83
125/40/2Z	.86		
125/40/3		.87	.78
150/40/0	NS	.68½	
150/40/2Z	NS		
150/40/3		.73½	.70
150/40/5		.84	.82
150/40/8		.90	.88
150/90/0	NS	.71½	
250/60/0		.68	
250/60/3		.74	.71
300/50/0	NS	.64	
300/50/2Z	NS		
300/50/3		.64½	.63
450/120/0	NS	.61	

Terms: Net 30 days. Shipments prepaid to any destination in U.S.A. east of the Mississippi River. Shipments west of the Mississippi will be made on a collect freight basis and allowance will be made for the lowest transportation cost to the point of river crossing.

Prices subject to change without notice.

All previous prices withdrawn.

* No transportation allowed (F.O.B. shipping point).

Prices on unlisted items can be obtained upon request.

Orders are subject to conditions of sale appearing on our acknowledgments of orders.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Textile Fibers Dept.

Current Prices

Effective with orders July 25, 1958

Bright and Dull

Den.	Fil.	Turns/Inch Up to	Textile "Cordura"	Beams	Cones (A)	Cakes
40	20	3	Textile "Cordura"		\$1.90	\$1.85
50	20	3	Textile "Cordura"		1.63	
50	20	3	Textile "Cordura"		1.65	1.60
50	35	3	Textile "Cordura"		1.70	
75	10	3	Bright			.95
75	30	3	Bright	1.07	1.07	.95
100	15	3	Bright			.83
100	40	3	Bright	.91	.91	.83
100	60	3	Dull			.85
125	50	3	Bright	.89	.89	.80
150	40	3	Bright	.76	.76	.72
150	60	3	Textile "Cordura"	.76	.76	
150	90	3	Dull		.815	.785
150	100	3	Dull		.77	
300	50	2.5	Textile "Cordura"	.67	.67	.65
300	120	3	Bright	.68	.68	.66
450	72	3	Bright	.65	.65	.61
600	96	3	Textile "Cordura"	.66	.66	.61
600	240	3	Bright	.65	.65	.61
900	50	3	Bright	.65	.65	.61
900	144	3	Bright	.65	.65	.61
1165	480	3	Textile "Cordura"	.66	.66	.62
1800	100	3	Bright	.65	.65	
2700	150	3	Bright	.65	.65	

Thick and Thin

Denier	Turns	Thick & Thin	Thick & Thin
100	40	3	1.38
150	90	3	1.05
200	80	3	1.05
450	100	3	.89
1100	240	3	1.00
2200	480	3	.95

Monofil

Denier	Turns	Monofil	Monofil
150	1	3	1.35
300	1	3	1.15
600	1	3	1.00

Plush

Denier	Turns	Plush	Plush
300	30	3	.79

(A) 2¢ lb. additional for cones less than 3¢.

Terms: Net 30 days.

Domestic Freight Terms are F.O.B. shipping point, freight prepaid our route to points east of the Mississippi River within the continental limits of the United States, for points west of the Mississippi River freight allowed to the Mississippi River crossing nearest purchaser's mill if shipped overland, or port of exit of purchaser's choice east of Mississippi River.

* "CORDURA" and "SUPER CORDURA" are Du Pont's registered trade-marks for its high tenacity rayon yarn.

Industrial Rayon Corp.

Effective July 29, 1958

Continuous Process Textile Yarns

Denier	Filament	Turns per In.	Type	3.8 Lb. Cones	4.1 Lb. Cones and Tubes	Beams	2.2 Lb. Tubes
150	40	2.5 "S"	Bright	.76		.76	
150	40	2.5 "S"	Luster #4	.77		.77	
150	40	2.5 "S"	Bright Intermediate strength	.77			
200	20	2.5 "S"	Bright	.75			
300	44	2.5 "S"	Bright	.67			
450	60	2.0 "S"	Bright		.63		.67

600	90	1.5 "S"	Bright	.63	.63	.63
900	50	2.0 "S"	Bright	.63	.63	.63
900	150	1.5 "S"	Bright	.63	.63	.63
1100	480	2.0 "Z"	Bright extra strong	.65	.65	.65

Lustre ± 4 is semi-dull.

Terms: Net 30 days f.o.b. point of shipment; title to pass to buyer on delivery of goods to carrier. Domestic transportation charges prepaid with transportation allowed at lowest published rate to all points east of the Mississippi River.

Prices are subject to change without notice.

Strawn Yarns

Denier	Filament	Turns Per In.	Type	4.4 lb. Cones
450	1	0	Bright and Dull	1.00
450	1	2	Bright and Dull	1.00
1250	1	0	Bright and Dull	1.00
1250	1	2	Bright and Dull	1.00

Tubes—5c per pound over cone prices.

Skeins—10c per pound over cone prices.

Terms: Net 30 days f.o.b. point of shipment; title to pass to buyer on delivery of goods to carrier. Domestic transportation charges prepaid with transportation allowed at lowest published rate to all points east of the Mississippi River.

Prices are subject to change without notice.

North American Rayon Corp.

Current Prices

Prices Effective July 25, 1958

First Quality Yarns	Den/Fil	Twist	Knitting Cones	No Twist Knitting Cones	Weaving Cones, Tubes*	Velvet Beams & Cones	Untreated Cakes
	75/30	3.5					.95
	75/30	7					
	75/30	12					
Normal Strength Yarns	75/30	15					
NARCO	75/30	20					
	100/40	60	3.5				.83
	100/40	12					
	125/52	60	3				.80
	150/42	60	3	.74½	.68½		
	300/75	0		.65	.76	.78	.72
	300/75	3	.67		.67		.65
	900/46	2.5	.63		.63		
	1800/92	2.5	.63		.63		

* Oiled Cones \$0.1 Per Pound extra for Graded Yarns only.

** 1 lb. tubes \$0.02 Per Pound extra for Graded Yarns only.

Terms: Net 30 days, F.O.B. shipping point, minimum freight allowed to consignee's nearest freight station east of the Mississippi River. To points west of the Mississippi River minimum freight to Memphis, Tennessee allowed. Goods after shipment shall be at buyer's risk. Merchandise transported in seller's own trucks or those of its affiliates is sold F.O.B. delivery point.

Prices subject to change without notice.

CELLULOSIC HIGH TENACITY YARN and FABRIC

American Enka Corp.

Effective June 1, 1957

Tempra (High Tenacity)

Denier	Elongation	Beams & Cones
1100/480	Low	.59
1200/480	High	.59
1650/720	Low	.55
1820/720	High	.55
2200/960	High & Low	.54

Suprenka I (Extra High Tenacity)

Denier	Elongation	Beams & Cones
1650/720	Low	.58
1900/720	High	.58
2200/960	Low	.57

Suprenka II

Denier	Elongation	Beams & Cones
1100/720	Low	.63
1650/1100	Low	.58
2200/960	High	.57

Terms: Net 30 days, f.o.b. Enka, North Carolina, or Lowland, Tennessee; minimum freight allowed to first destination east of the Mississippi River.

American Viscose Corp.

Effective Nov. 1, 1956

Revised May 29, 1958

Super "Rayflex"

Denier	Filament	Twist	Beams	Cones-Tubes*
1100	980	0	.63	.63
1100	980	Z	.63	—
1650	980	0	.58	.58
1650	980	Z	.58	—
1780	980	0-Z	—	.58
2200	980	0	.57	.57

Tire Yarn

Denier	Filament	Twist	Beams	Cones-Tubes*
1100	490	Z	.59	—
1650	980	0	.55	.55
1650	980	Z	.55	—
2200	980	0	.54	.54

High Strength

Denier	Filament	Twist	Beams	Cones-Tubes*
1150	490	Z	.59	.59
1230	490	Z	.59	.59
1650	980	Z	.55	.55
1875	980	Z	.55	.55
2200	980	Z	.54	.54

* When tube put up—10 \pm spinning tube.

First quality yarns are sold "Not Guaranteed for Dyeing".

Tire Fabric

	Tire Yarn Fabric	Super "Rayflex" Fabric
2200/980/2	.625	.655
1100/490/2	\$.71	\$.75

Above prices based on 80% minimum Carcass, 15% maximum Top Ply, 5% maximum Breaker.

	Carcass	\$.635	\$.665
1650/980/2	Production Factor		
525-Open	Top Ply	.645	.675
300-480	Breaker	.67	.70
115-275**			

* Determined by dividing total ends by picks.

** Orders limited to 5% of total 1650 Fabric booked for any given period.

Revised.

Cord on cones in regular Tire Yarn twists same as fabric prices. Other twist combinations—prices quoted on request.

When supplied, yarns and cords in special packages take premiums indicated.

10.5 oz. Wardwell tubes	.05
1.5 lb. Regular Braider tubes	.035
Adhesive Dipped yarn	.05

The following deposit charges are made on invoices.

Beams	\$55.00 each
Crates (Metal)	75.00 each
Fabric Shell Rolls	3.50 each

Same to be credited upon return in good condition—freight collect.

Terms: Net 30 days.

Celanese Corporation of America

Effective December 27, 1955

Supersedes September 12, 1955

Fortisan Yarn Prices

Denier	Packages	Natural	Black
30/2.5/40	2 lb. Cones	\$3.00 lb.	\$3.35 lb.
60/2.5/80	" "	2.40 "	2.75 "
90/2.5/120	" "	2.25 "	2.60 "
120/2.5/160	" "	2.05 "	2.40 "
150/2.5/180	" "	1.95 "	2.30 "
270/2.5/360	" "	1.85 "	2.20 "
300/2.5/360	" "	1.85 "	2.20 "

60/2.5/80 Olive Green—Spun Dyed—OG106

Terms: Net 30 days. Shipments prepaid to any destination in U.S.A. east of the Mississippi River. Shipments west of the Mississippi will be made on a collect freight basis and allowance will be made for the lowest transportation cost to the point of river crossing.

Prices subject to change without notice. All previous prices withdrawn.

* No transportation allowed (F.O.B. shipping point). Prices on unlisted items can be obtained upon request.

Orders are subject to conditions of sale appearing on our acknowledgments of orders.

Fortisan-36 Rayon Yarn

Bright

Denier and Filament	Twist	4 \pm cones	8 \pm cones	Tubes	Beams
270/280	0.8Z	\$2.30			
300/280	0.8Z	\$2.05			
300/280	3Z	\$2.20			
400/400	0.8Z	\$1.75			\$1.70
400/400	0			\$1.75	
800/800	0.8Z	\$1.25	\$1.25		\$1.20
800/800	3Z	\$1.40			
800/800	0			\$1.25	
1600/1600	0.8Z	\$1.15	\$1.15		\$1.10
1600/1600	2½Z	\$1.30			
1600/1600	0			\$1.15	

Terms: Net 30 days. Shipments prepaid to any destination in U.S.A. east of the Mississippi River. Shipments west of the Mississippi will be made on a collect freight basis and allowance will be made for the lowest transportation cost to the point of river crossing.

Prices subject to change without notice. All previous prices withdrawn.

* No transportation allowed (F.O.B. shipping point). Prices on unlisted items can be obtained upon request.

Orders are subject to conditions of sale appearing on our acknowledgments of orders.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Textile Fibers Dept. Current Prices

Effective with orders May 2, 1958

"Super Cordura"

Den Fil	Turns/in	All Packages
1100-720	2	\$.63
1200-720	2	.63
1530-960	2	.61
1600-960	2	.58
1650-1100	2	.58
1800-1100	2	.58
2200-1440	2	.57
2400-1440	2	.57

Terms: Net 30 days.

Domestic Freight Terms are F.O.B. shipping point, freight prepaid our route to points east of the Mississippi River within the continental limits of the United States, for points west of the Mississippi River freight allowed to the Mississippi River crossing nearest purchaser's mill if shipped overland, or port of exit of purchaser's choice east of Mississippi River.

* "CORDURA" and "SUPER CORDURA" are DuPont's registered trade-marks for its high tenacity rayon yarn.

Industrial Rayon Corporation

Effective November 1, 1956

Den.	Fil.	Turns Per In.	4.4 Lb. Cones	Beams	2.2 Lb. Tubes	4.4 Lb. Tubes
1100	480	1.5 "Z"	.59	.59	.59	.59
1650	720	1.5 "Z"	.55	.55	.55	.55
2200	1000	1.5 "Z"	.54	.54	.54	.54
3300	1440	1.5 "Z"	.54	.54	.54	.54
4400	2000	1.5 "Z"	.54	.54	.54	.54

"Above Prices apply to Type 100. Type 200 Tyron Prices are 3¢ more."

Terms: Net 30 days f.o.b. point of shipment; title to pass to buyer on delivery of goods to carrier. Domestic transportation charges allowed at lowest published rate to all points east of the Mississippi River.

Prices are subject to change without notice.

Type 400 is only available in 1100/720/1.5 "Z" at a price of 63¢ per pound on beams and cones.

North American Rayon Corporation

Super High Strength Continuous Yarn Types 550-552		Cones	Beams
1650/720	1.5Z	.58	.58
Super Super High Strength Continuous Yarn Type 630			
1100/720	2.5Z	.63	.63
1650/720	2.0Z	.58	.58
Tire Cord Fabrics			
Super High Strength Type 550			Rolls
1650/720			.66½
Super Super High Strength Type 630			
1100/720			.75
1650/720			.66½

* Oiled Cones \$.01 per pound extra for Graded Yarns only.

** 1 lb. Tubes \$.02 per pound extra for Graded Yarns only.

Terms: Net 30 days, f.o.b. shipping point. Minimum freight allowed to consignee's nearest freight station East of the Mississippi River. To points West of the Mississippi River minimum freight to Memphis, Tenn. allowed. Goods after shipment shall be at buyer's risk. Merchandise transported in seller's own trucks or those of its affiliates if sold f.o.b. delivery point.

CELLULOSIC STAPLE & TOW ACETATE

Celanese Corp. of America

Current Prices

Effective March 17, 1958

(Most Deniers Available in Bright or Dull Luster)

Staple

Celanese Acetate Staple		
2, 3, 5.5, 8, 12 & 17 Denier		
(Regular Crimp, Type HC, Type D)		\$.36
35 Denier		.38
50 Denier		.40
Type F—5.5, 8, 12, 17 Denier		.35
Type K—(Available under Celanese License Agreement)		.39
¾" to ¾" length (All Deniers)		.03 (Premium)
35 Denier Flat Filament Acetate		.40
Non-Textile Acetate Fibers		.28*

Tow (Celatow)

2, 3, 5.5, 8, 12 & 17 Denier	\$.37
35 Denier	.40
50 Denier	.42

Terms: Net 30 days. Transportation prepaid or allowed to any destination in U.S.A. east of Mississippi River. Transportation prepaid to any U.S.A. destination west of Mississippi River, but charge is made for the portion of transportation from river crossing nearest customer's location.

Prices subject to change without notice.

All previous prices withdrawn.

* No transportation allowed (F.O.B. shipping point.)

Note: Prices on unlisted items can be obtained upon request.

Orders are subject to conditions of sale appearing on our acknowledgments of orders.

Celanese Corp. of America

Current Prices

Effective March 17, 1958

(Most Deniers Available in Bright or Dull Luster)

Arel Triacetate Staple and Tow

Arel Triacetate Staple		Bright & Dull
2.5 Individual Denier		\$.55
5.0 Individual Denier		.55
Arel Triacetate Tow		
2.5 Individual Denier		\$.60
114,000 Total Denier		
5.0 Individual Denier		.60
90,000 Total Denier or		
180,000 Total Denier		

Packaged on Ball Warps

Terms: Net 30 days. Transportation prepaid or allowed to any destination in U.S.A. east of Mississippi River. Transportation prepaid to any U.S.A. destination west of Mississippi River, but charge is made for the portion of transportation from river crossing nearest customer's location.

Prices subject to change without notice.

All previous prices withdrawn.

Note: Prices on unlisted items can be obtained upon request.

Orders are subject to conditions of sale appearing on our acknowledgments of orders.

CROSS-LINKED

Courtaulds (Alabama) Inc.

Effective July 25, 1958

Corval

Man-made, cross-linked, cellulosic staple,	
Bright and Dull, 1½, 3 and 5½ denier	\$.40 per lb.

Topel

Man-made, cross-linked, cellulosic staple,	
Bright and Dull, 1½, 3 and 5½ denier	\$.34 per lb.

Terms: Net 30 days f.o.b. LeMoyne, Alabama; Minimum transportation allowed to points in U.S.A. east of Mississippi River.

RAYON

American Viscose Corp.

Current Prices

Rayon Staple

	Bright and Dull
Regular	\$.31
"Viscose 22"	.31
Extra Strength	
1.0 Denier	.34
"Viscose 32A"	.36
"Viscose XL"	
1.0 & 1.5 Deniers	.40
"Avisco Crimped"	
1.25 Denier	.34
3.0 & 5.5 Deniers	.32
8.0 & 15.0 Deniers	.34
"Avisco Super L"	
8.0, 15.0 & 22.0 Deniers	.35
Short Staple Blend	.33

Rayon Tow

Grouped Continuous Filaments (200,000 Total Denier)	
1.5, 3.0 & 5.5 Denier Per Filament	.33
9.0 Denier Per Filament	.35
Grouped Continuous Filaments (4400/300 & 2000/1500)	.65
Prices of other descriptions on request.	
Terms: Net 30 days.	

American Enka Corp.

Current Prices Effective 1/1/58

Rayon Staple

	Brt.	Dull
Regular	\$.31	\$.31
1.5 and 3 denier		
Crimped		
8 denier	.34	
15 denier	.34	.34

Celanese Corp. of America

Current Prices

Effective Dec. 3, 1957

Rayon Tow

	Bright & Dull
1.5, 3, 5.5 D.P.F.	.33
Total denier 200,000	
8 D.P.F.	.35
Total denier 207,000	

Terms: Net 30 days. Transportation prepaid or allowed to any destination in U.S.A. East of Mississippi River. Transportation prepaid to any U.S.A. destination West of Mississippi River, but charge is made for the portion of transportation from river crossing nearest customer's location.

Prices subject to change without notice.

All previous prices withdrawn.

Note: Prices on unlisted items can be obtained upon request.

Orders are subject to conditions of sale appearing on our Acknowledgments of Orders.

Courtaulds (Alabama) Inc.

Effective August 8, 1958

Rayon Staple

	Bright	Dull
1½ and 3 denier	\$.31	\$.31
Available in 1½", 1-9/16" and 2".		
Crimped Rayon Staple		
3 and 5½ denier	\$.32	\$.32
Available in 1-9/16" and 3".		
3 denier		.32
Available in 2".		

"Coloray" Spun Dyed Rayon Staple

	1½ Den. 1-9/16"	3 Den. 2"	Price per Lb.
(Code numbers for color and denier)			
Black	1404	1419	37¢
Tan	8004	8019	39¢
Medium Brown	8804	8819	39¢
Silver Grey	1004	1019	39¢
Mocha	7704	7719	39¢
Spicnut	7804	7819	39¢
Dark Brown	8604	8619	40¢
Aqua	4704	4719	40¢
Rose	5804	5819	40¢
Dawn Pink	5904	5919	40¢
Ecu	7904	7919	40¢
Slate Grey	0804	0819	43¢
Light Blue	4004	4019	44¢
Sulphur	2004	2019	44¢
Nugget	2304	2319	44¢
Apple Green	5104	5119	45¢
Sage	5304	5319	45¢
Crystal Blue	3904	3919	45¢
Peacock Blue	4604	4619	46¢
Medium Blue	4204	4219	48¢
Dark Blue	4404	4419	49¢
Hunter Green	5404	5419	49¢
Indian Yellow	2504	2519	49¢
Pink	6004	6019	50¢
Turquoise	4804	4819	50¢
Malachite Green	5204	5219	51¢
Red	7004	7019	56¢

(In addition to the above, Black is also available in:

1½ den. 1½" (1401) 3 den. 1-9/16" (1416)

3 den. 1½" (1413) 5½ den. 3" (1429)

Terms: Net 30 days f.o.b. LeMoyne, Alabama; Minimum transportation allowed to points in U.S.A. east of Mississippi River.

The Hartford Rayon Co.

Div. Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc.

Rayon Staple

Effective November 3, 1958

REGULAR

15 denier Bright	
19/16", 2"	.31

VISCALON 66 (Crimped)

8 denier 3" Bright	.34
15 denier 3" Bright	.34
15 denier 3" Dull	.34

"KOLOBON"—Solution Dyed Rayon Staple—3" and 6"

	8 Denier Bright	15 Denier Dull	15 Denier Bright
Cloud Grey	45c	45c	
Sandalwood	45c	45c	
Nutria	45c	45c	
Sea Green	45c	45c	
Mint Green	45c	45c	
Champagne	45c	45c	
Midnight Black	45c		45c
Gold	48c	48c	
Turquoise	45c	45c	
Melon	48c	48c	
Capri Blue	45c	45c	
Charcoal Grey	45c	45c	
Coco	46c	46c	
Sable	47c		47c
Tangerine	65c		65c
Chinese Red	65c		65c
Larkspur Blue	45c	45c	
Royal Blue	65c		65c
Lemon Peel	54c	54c	54c
Kelly Green	54c	54c	54c
Bitter Green	65c		65c

Terms: Net 30 days. Prices are quoted f.o.b. shipping point, lowest cost of transportation allowed, or prepaid. To points West of the Mississippi, lowest cost of transportation allowed to the Mississippi River crossing.

North American Rayon Corporation

Current Prices

Rayon Staple

Super High Tenacity	Bright
No. 1 (Unshrunk)	
1, 1.5 & 3 deniers	.40
No. 2 (Preshrunk)	
1, 1.5 & 3 deniers	.40

Rayon Tow

Super High Tenacity	
2200 denier, 1.0 and 1.5 D F	57.5
4400 denier, 1.0 and 1.5 D F	47.5

NON CELLULOSIC YARN

NYLON

Allied Chemical Corporation

Caprolan®†

Effective May 20, 1958

Denier	Fila- ment	Turn/ In.	Twist	Type**	Package	1st Grade Price/Lb.
200	16	1 1/2	Z	B	Cone	\$1.49
560	32	1	Z	HB	Aluminum Tube	\$1.39
840	136	1/2	Z	HBT	Aluminum Tube	1.20
840	136	1/2	Z	HBT	Beams	1.20
Heavy Yarn						
2100	408	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	\$1.18
2100	112	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	1.20
2500	408	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	1.18
3380	544	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	1.17
4200	680	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	1.17
4200	224	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	1.17
5000	816	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	1.17
5000	280	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	1.19
5800	952	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	1.17
7500	1224	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	1.16
10000	1632	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	1.16
15000	2448	0	O	HB	Paper Tube*	1.16

Terms—Net 30 days.

Prices subject to change without notice.

All prices quoted F.O.B. Shipping Point.

Following are invoiced as a separate item.

Bobbins—45 cents each.

Aluminum Tubes—40 cents each.

Beams—\$220.00 each.

Cradles for Beams—\$53.00.

* Paper Tubes non-returnable, no charge.

** Type is used to describe luster and tenacity

Lowest freight cost prepaid or allowed east of Mississippi River, for points west of the Mississippi River freight allowed to the Mississippi River crossing nearest purchaser's mill if shipped overland, or port of exit of purchaser's choice east of Mississippi River.

† Allied Chemical's polyamide fiber.

American Enka Corporation

Enka Nylon Yarn Prices

Effective August 19, 1958

Den/Fil	Twist	Luster	Type	Tenacity	Pkg.	Net Wt.	Price/Pound
15 monofil	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9504 Normal	Pirn	1 lb.	\$5.25	\$5.00
15 monofil	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9506 Normal	Pirn	2 lb.	5.25	5.00
15 monofil	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9508 Normal	Beam		5.36	
15 monofil	0.5Z	Dull	9512 Normal	Pirn	1 lb.	5.30	5.05
15 monofil	0.5Z	Dull	9514 Normal	Pirn	2 lb.	5.30	5.05
15 monofil	0.5Z	Dull	9516 Normal	Beam		5.41	
15.2	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9518 Normal	Pirn	1 lb.	7.37	6.70
18.2	0.5Z	Semi-dull	Normal	Pirn		6.65	6.10
20 monofil	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9524 Normal	Pirn	1 lb.	4.95	4.50

20/2	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9478 Normal	Pirn	1 lb.	5.55	5.05
30/4	0.5Z	Semi-dull	Normal	Pirn		2.62	2.42
30/6	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9466 Normal	Pirn	2 lb.	2.36	2.21
30/6	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9464 Normal	Pirn	2 lb.	2.36	2.21
40/8	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9448 Normal	Pirn	2 lb.	2.01	1.91
40/8	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9452 Normal	Pirn	2 lb.	2.01	1.91
40/8	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9456 Normal	Beam		2.11	
40/10	0.5Z	Dull	9502 Normal	Pirn	2 lb.	2.06	1.96
40/10	0.5Z	Dull	9526 Normal	Beam		2.16	
50/13	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9442 Normal	Pirn	2 lb.	1.91	1.76
70/32	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9622 Normal	Pirn	2 lb.	1.71	1.66
100/32	0.5Z	Semi-dull	9652 Normal	Pirn	2 lb.	1.65	1.60
200/16	0.6Z	Bright	9826 Normal	Cone	4 lb.	1.49	1.44
200/16	0.5Z	Bright	9828 Normal	Beam		1.54	
200/34	0.6Z	Bright	9832 Normal	Cone	4 lb.	1.49	1.44
200/34	0.5Z	Bright	9824 Normal	Beam		1.54	

Pirns charged at \$25 or \$45 each, depending on type. Deposit refunded upon return of pirn in good condition. Cones are non-returnable. Beams and cradles are deposit carriers and remain property of American Enka Corporation.

Terms: Net 30 days. Minimum common carrier transportation charges will be pre-paid and absorbed to the first destination on or east of the Mississippi River. In pre-paying transportation charges, seller reserves the right to select the carrier used.

The Chemstrand Corp.

Current Prices

Effective June 2, 1958

Denier	Filament	Twist	Type*	Package	Standard Price/Lb.	Second Price/Lb.
10	1	O	SD	Bobbins	\$8.42	\$7.81
15	1	O	SD	Bobbins	5.25	5.00
15	1	O	SD	Spools	5.36	
15	1	O	D	Bobbins	5.30	5.00
15	1	O	D	Spools	5.41	
20	7	Z	D	Bobbins	2.96	2.61
30	10	Z	SD	Bobbins	2.36	2.21
30	10	Z	D	Bobbins	2.41	2.21
30	10	Z	HSD	Bobbins	2.36	2.21
30	26	Z	SD	Bobbins	2.49	2.21
40	7	Z	SD	Bobbins	2.11	1.81
40	10	Z	SD	Bobbins	2.01	1.81
40	13	O	SD	Draw Wind	2.01	1.91
40	13	Z	SD	Spools	2.11	
40	13	Z	D	Bobbins	2.06	1.96
40	13	Z	D	Spools	2.16	
50	17	Z	SD	Bobbins	1.91	1.76
50	17	Z	SD	Draw Wind	1.91	1.76
70	34	Z	SD	Bobbins	1.71	1.66
70	34	O	SD	Draw Wind	1.71	1.66
70	34	Z	B	Spools	1.81	
70	34	O	B	Bobbins	1.71	1.66
70	34	Z	D	Bobbins	1.76	1.66
70	34	Z	D	Spools	1.86	
70	34	Z	HB	Bobbins	1.76	1.66
80	26	Z	SD	Bobbins	1.71	1.60
100	34	Z	SD	Bobbins	1.65	1.60
100	34	Z	SD	Spools	1.75	
100	34	Z	HB	Bobbins	1.70	1.60
140	68	Z	SD	Bobbins	1.60	1.55
140	68	Z	SD	Spools	1.70	
140	68	Z	B	Bobbins	1.60	1.55
200	34	Z	B	Bobbins	1.49	1.44
200	34	O	B	Draw Wind	1.49	1.44
210	34	Z	HB	Bobbins	1.49	1.44
210	34	Z	HB	Spools	1.54	
210	34	Z	HB	Beams	1.54	
210	34	Z	RHB	Bobbins	1.59	1.54
260	17	Z	HB	Bobbins	1.49	1.39
260	17	Z	HB	Spools	1.54	
420	68	Z	HB	Bobbins	1.39	1.29
520	34	Z	HB	Bobbins	1.39	1.29
630	102	Z	HB	Bobbins	1.39	1.29
780	51	Z	HB	Bobbins	1.39	1.29
840	140	Z	HB	Beams	1.20	1.10
840	140	Z	HB	Tubes	1.20	1.15
840	140	O	HB	Draw Wind	1.20	1.13
840	140	Z	RHB	Beams	1.20	1.13
840	140	Z	RHB	Tubes	1.20	1.13
1040	68	Z	SD	Tubes	1.24	1.14
1040	68	Z	HB	Tubes	1.24	1.14
1680	280	Z	HB	Tubes	1.20	
2080	136	Z	SD	Tubes	1.20	
15120	2520	Z	RHB	Tubes	1.16	

* Types: D—Dull; SD—Semi-dull; B—Bright; H—High tenacity.

Bobbins are invoiced at 25¢ or 45¢ each, depending on type; tubes are invoiced at 40¢ each; spools invoiced at \$77.00 and \$95.00 depending on type; and beams and crates for beams are invoiced at \$220 and \$225 respectively.

Prices subject to change without notice.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

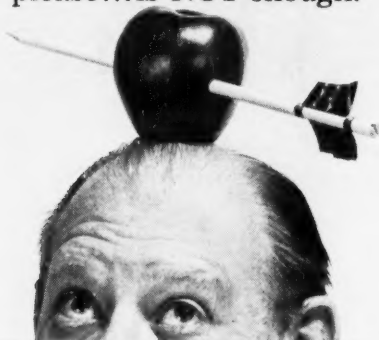
Textile Fibers Dept.

Current Prices

Nylon Yarn

Denier & Filament	Turns/ Inch & Twist	Type	Package	1st Grade	2nd Grade
7-1	0	200	Bobbin	\$9.47	\$8.82
10-1	0	200	Bobbin	8.42	7.82
12-1	0	200	Bobbin	7.35	6.85
15-1	0	200	Beam	5.36	
15-1	0	200	Bobbin	5.25	5.00
15-1	0	680	Beam	5.41	
15-1	0	680	Bobbin	5.30	5.00
20-1	0	200	Bobbin	4.95	4.50
14-2	0.2Z	200	Bobbin	7.90	7.30
17-2	0.2Z	200	Bobbin	7.05	6.50
20-2	0.2Z	200	Bobbin	5.55	5.05
15-3	0.2Z	200	Bobbin	6.10	5.60
21-3	0.2Z	200	Bobbin	5.48	5.05
20-7	0.5Z	200	Bobbin	2.91	2.61
20-7	0.5Z	200	Beam	3.02	
20-7	0.5Z	680	Bobbin	2.96	2.61

in yarn dyeing aiming
to please...is NOT enough!



ATLANTIC "hits the mark" for
color accuracy every time!

YARN DYEING

Rayon • Nylon • Acetate • Stretch Yarns
Cakes • Packages • Skeins

Custom-matched colors. Large dye batches.
Any degree of color fastness. Packaged as desired.

PROMPT DELIVERY

Atlantic
Rayon Corporation

125 WEST 41st ST., NEW YORK 36, LONGACRE 3-4200
PLANT: 86 CRARY ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Tachometers

(Continued from Page 32)

that the operators and supervisors can see them at a considerable distance. We have the same tachometer on our heat-setting machines.

This type of tachometer works on mechanical rather than electrical principles. This we find to be an advantage when large motors or generators are close by. Stray electrical currents or the proximity of large electrical units does not affect the readings. The mechanical operation of the tachometers also makes them free from the influences of temperature changes or excess humidity—two factors that are present in dyehouses.

Specifically, Jones tachometers are driven in this way: a gear drive is attached to the machine shaft. This gear drives a pinion gear attached to a supporting bracket, which in turn drives the flexible shaft attached to the tachometer. A three weight fly ball governor actuates the pointer mechanism. Thus the physical laws of centrifugal force and gravity together with the speed of rotation control the action of the governor at all speeds. Dial readings at a given speed must necessarily always be the same for that speed as the forces controlling the governor are always constant for any particular speed.

From our experience, we find that our tachometers are highly essential to keep costs down and maintain quality. Fortunately, these two results can be obtained at trifling cost and frequently result in the saving of considerable amounts of money for capital equipment.

Changes at American Viscose

A change of organization and individual responsibilities in the sales department of the Fibers Division of American Viscose Corporation was announced last month by George L. Storm, vice president and director of sales for the division. Malcolm V. Macfarlan continues as general sales manager for the Fibers Division and will be aided by Charles J. Mills as assistant general sales manager. Mr. Mills previously held the position of sales manager for acetate fibers. Acetate and rayon activities were combined recently to form the new Fibers Division.

Norman A. Cocke, Jr., formerly sales manager for textile fibers, is named to the new position of textile products manager, reporting to Storm. He will be aided by Arthur S. Cookman, for rayon staple; James A. Webber, for rayon textile filament; and C. Harry Scott, for acetate yarns. Frank T. Williams continues as sales manager for tire yarns, and Thomas H. Andrews for Filatex elastic yarns and Vinyon.

Samuel B. Lippincott and John Wiggins have been given new posts in merchandising and product development. Lippincott, presently manager of home furnishings merchandising, will assume responsibility for merchandising and product development activities concerning both home furnishings and apparel. Stanley H. Rose will be associated with Lippincott in charge of apparel merchandising. John Wiggins is named manager of the merchandising and product development activities for all industrial applications of American Viscose fibers, with the exception of tire yarn. Wiggins was previously associated with rayon staple sales for industrial uses. Other functions, such as those carried out by advertising and promotion, the technical and textile services department, and by fabric development, continue as a part of marketing activities.



Malina delivers when promised...
from the country's largest selection of

RAYON • NYLON • ACETATE YARNS

graded and inferior—all put ups.

MALORA METALLIC YARNS

supported and unsupported

THROWN YARNS

HELANCA STRETCH YARNS

NYLON • DACRON

Exclusive selling agents for Synthetic Yarns Inc.
and Synfoam Yarns Inc., Lowell, Mass.



125 WEST 41st STREET, NEW YORK 36, LONGACRE 3-4200

20-7	0.5Z	680	Beam	3.07	
20-20	0.7Z	209	Bobbins	6.00	
28-4	0.2Z	200	Bobbins	2.81	2.61
30-10	0.5Z	200	Bobbins	2.36	2.21
30-10	0.5Z	200	Tricot Bms.	2.46	
30-10	0.5Z	680	Bobbins	2.41	2.21
30-10	0.5Z	680	Tricot Bms.	2.51	
30-26	0.5Z	200	Bobbins	2.49	2.21
40-1	0	100	Bobbins	4.03	3.75
40-7	0.5Z	200	Bobbins	2.11	1.91
40-10	0.5Z	200	Bobbins	2.01	1.91
40-13	0.5Z	200	Bobbins	2.01	1.91
40-13	0.5Z	200	Tricot Bms.	2.11	
40-13	0.5Z	400	Bobbins	2.13	1.90
40-13	0.5Z	680	Bobbins	2.06	1.96
40-13	0.5Z	680	Tricot Bms.	2.16	
40-34	0.5Z	200	Bobbins	2.21	1.81
50-10	0.5Z	200	Bobbins	2.11	1.76
50-17	0.5Z	200	Bobbins	1.91	1.76
50-17	0	200	Tubes	1.91	1.76
50-17	0.5Z	680	Bobbins	2.01	1.76
60-20	0.5Z	200	Bobbins	1.82	1.65
70-17	0.5Z	200	Bobbins	1.71	1.66
70-34	0	100	Tubes	1.71	1.66
70-34	0.5Z	100/200	Bobbins	1.71	1.66
70-34	0	200	Tubes	1.71	1.66
70-34	0.5Z	280	Bobbins	1.71	1.66
70-34	0.5Z	300	Bobbins	1.76	1.66
70-34	0.5Z	680	Bobbins	1.76	1.66
70-34	0	680	Tubes	1.76	1.66
80-26	0.5Z	200	Bobbins	1.71	1.56
90-26	0.5Z	200	Bobbins	1.76	1.66
90-44	0.5Z	200	Bobbins	1.86	1.76
100-34	0.5Z	200	Bobbins	1.65	1.60
100-34	0.5Z	300	Bobbins	1.70	1.60
100-34	0	300	Tubes	1.70	1.60
100-34	0.5Z	680	Bobbins	1.70	1.60
100-50	0.5Z	200	Bobbins	1.71	1.60
140-68	0.5Z	100	Bobbins	1.60	1.55
140-68	0	200	Tubes	1.60	1.55
140-68	0.5Z	200	Bobbins	1.60	1.55
140-68	0.5Z	300	Bobbins	1.65	1.55
200-20	1Z	100	Bobbins	1.49	1.44
200-34	0	100	Tubes	1.49	1.44
200-34	0.7Z	100	Bobbins	1.49	1.44
200-34	0.7Z	680	Bobbins	1.54	1.44
200-68	0.7Z	200	Bobbins	1.56	1.46
210-34	0	300	Tubes	1.49	1.44
210-34	0.7Z	300	Bobbins	1.49	1.44
210-34	0.7Z	300	Beam	1.54	1.44
210-34	0.7Z	300	Bobbins	1.59	1.44
260-17	1Z	300	Bobbins	1.39	1.29
400-68	0.7Z	100	Bobbins	1.39	1.29
420-68	1Z	300	Bobbins	1.39	1.29
520-34	1Z	300	Bobbins	1.39	1.29
780-51	1Z	300	Bobbins	1.39	1.29
800-140	0.5Z	100	Bobbins	1.39	1.29
840-140	0.5Z	300/700	Al. Tbs	1.20	1.13
840-140	0.5Z	300/700	Beam	1.20	
1680-280	0.5Z	300/700	Al. Tbs. & Beams	1.12	

Color-Sealed Yarn

Denier & Turns/Inch	Filament	Type	Package	1st Grade	2nd Grade
30-10	0.5Z	140	Bobbins	\$2.71	\$2.56
40-13	0.5Z	140	Bobbins	2.36	2.16
70-34	0.5Z	140	Bobbins	2.06	2.01
100-34	0.5Z	140	Bobbins	2.00	1.95
200-34	0.7Z	140	Bobbins	1.84	1.79
260-17	1Z	140	Bobbins	1.84	1.79

Industrial Yarn

Denier & Turns/Inch	Filament	Type	Package	Price/Lb.
840-140	0.5Z	707	Cone	\$1.13
2520-420	0	300/700	Paper Tube	1.18
4200-700	0	300/700	Paper Tube	1.17
5040-840	0	300/700/707	Paper Tube	1.17
7560-1260	0	300/700/707	Paper Tube	1.16
10080-1680	0	300/700/707	Paper Tube	1.16
15120-2520	0	300/700/707	Paper Tube	1.16

These prices are subject to change without notice. Terms: Net 30 Days.

Types

- Type 100—Bright, normal tenacity.
- Type 140—Bright, color-sealed, black, normal tenacity.
- Type 200—Semidull, normal tenacity.
- Type 209—Semidull, normal tenacity, improved light durability and dye light fastness.
- Type 300—Bright, high tenacity.
- Type 330—Bright, high tenacity, more heat & light resistant.
- Type 400—Semidull, high tenacity.
- Type 680—Dull, normal tenacity.
- Type 700—Bright, high tenacity.
- Type 707—Bright, high tenacity (over 8.5 gpd) cordage yarn.

Freight Terms—Terms are F.O.B. shipping point, freight prepaid our route to points east of the Mississippi River within the continental limits of the United States, for points west of the Mississippi River freight allowed to the Mississippi River crossing nearest purchaser's mill if shipped overland, or port of exit of purchaser's choice east of Mississippi River.

- Following are invoiced as a separate item.
- Bobbins—25 cents or 45 cents depending on type
- Aluminum Tube—40¢ each
- Draw Winder Tubes—\$.70 or \$1.00 depending on type
- Tire Cord Beams—\$220.00 each
- Cradles for Tire Cord Beams—\$115.00 each
- Tricot Beams—\$95.00 each
- Cradles for Tricot Beams—\$130.00 each
- (Beams and Cradles are deposit carriers and remain the property of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.)

POLYESTER

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Textile Fibers Dept.

Current Prices

Denier & Turns/Inch	Filament	Type	Luster	Type*	Tubes
30-10	0	Bright	Bright	55	2.71
30-20	0	Semidull	Semidull	56	

40-27	0	Semidull	56	2.31
40-27	0	Bright	55	2.31
40-27	0	Dull	57	2.36
70-34	0	Semidull	56	1.91
70-14	0	Bright	55	1.91
70-34	0	Bright	55	1.91
70-34	0	Dull	57	1.96
100-34	0	Semidull	56	1.84
140-27	0	Bright	55	1.79
150-34	0	Semidull	56	1.79
220-50	0	Bright	51	1.76
250-50	0	Bright	55	1.76
1100-250	0	Semidull	59	1.50
1100-250	0	Bright	51	1.50
1100-250	0	Bright	52	1.50

Terms: Net 30 Days.

Domestic Freight Terms are F.O.B. shipping point, freight prepaid our route to points east of the Mississippi River within the continental limits of the United States, for points west of the Mississippi River freight allowed to the Mississippi River crossing nearest purchaser's mill if shipped overland, or port of exit of purchaser's choice east of Mississippi River.

Yarn Types

* Type:

- Type 51—Bright, high tenacity.
- Type 52—Bright, high tenacity.
- Type 55—Bright, normal tenacity.
- Type 56—Semidull, normal tenacity.
- Type 57—Dull, normal tenacity.
- Type 59—Semidull, high tenacity.

Tubes are invoiced as a separate item at \$.70 each.

* "DACRON" is DuPont's registered trade-mark for its polyester fiber.

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc.

Tennessee Eastman Co.

Effective September 15, 1958

"Kodel"™

1½ denier	\$1.60
3 and 4½ denier	1.50

Terms: Net 30 days.

SARAN FIBERS

The Saran Yarns Company — Odenton, Maryland

The Hall Company (Selling Agent)

41 East 42 Street, New York 17, N. Y. (Oxford 7-8996)

Current Prices:

CONTINUOUS FILAMENT

Type	Twist p. l.	Natural	Colors
1240/10	3	\$1.32	\$1.37
750/20*	3	1.75	1.80

* For filter fabrics and other industrial purposes only.

F.O.B. Odenton, Maryland.

Terms: Net 30 days.

NON CELLULOSIC STAPLE & TOW

ACRYLIC

The Chemstrand Corp.

Current Prices

"Acrlan"™

Effective October 1, 1957

	Regular Acrlan	Acrlan 16
2.0 denier Semi-Dull and Bright staple & tow	\$1.24	\$1.24
2.5 denier Hi-Bulk Bright and Semi-dull staple and tow	1.18	1.18
3.0 denier Bright & Semi-dull staple & tow	1.18	1.18
5.0 denier Bright & Semi-dull staple & tow	1.18	1.18
8.0 denier Bright & Semi-dull staple	1.18	1.18
15.0 denier Bright & Semi-dull staple	1.01	1.05

Terms: Net 30 days. Freight prepaid to points east of the Mississippi River.

* "Acrlan" is Chemstrand's registered trademark for its acrylic fiber.

The Dow Chemical Company

Textile Fibers Department

Current Prices

"Zefran"™

2.0 denier Semidull & Bright—Staple only	\$1.33
3.0 denier Semidull & Bright—Staple only	1.28
6.0 denier Semidull & Bright—Staple only	1.20

Terms: Net 30 days.

Transportation Terms: F.O.B. shipping point—Freight prepaid our route to points east of the Mississippi River within the continental limits of the U. S., for points west of the Mississippi River crossing nearest purchaser's mill if shipped overland or port of exit of purchaser's choice east of the Mississippi River.

* "Zefran" is Dow's registered trademark for its acrylic alloy fiber.

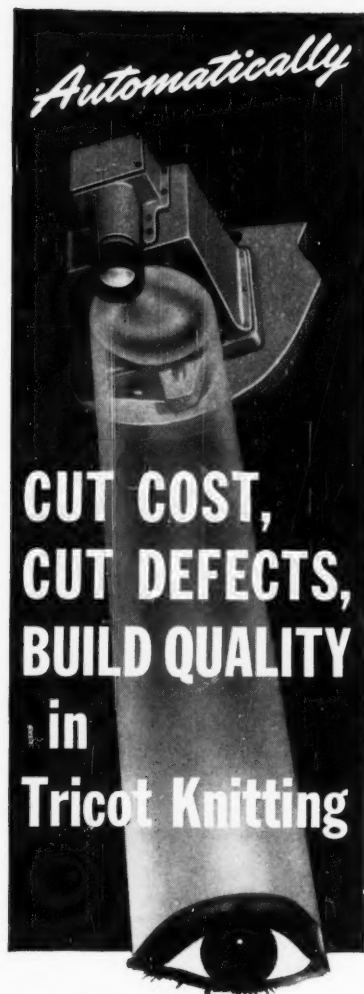
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Textile Fibers Dept.

Current Prices

"Orlon"™ Acrylic Staple & Tow

Type 42	1st Grade
1.0 Denier Semidull & Bright—Staple only	\$1.28
2.0 Denier Semidull & Bright	1.28
3.0 Denier Semidull & Bright	1.28



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Automatic Yarn Inspectors
Automatic End Break Detectors
Automatic Yarn Defect Analyzer

It Pays to Know  the Lindly Count

LINDLY & COMPANY, INC.
248 HERRICKS ROAD
MINEOLA, NEW YORK

News (Continued from Page 44)

Harvey L. Spaunburg has been elected chairman of the board of **Veeder-Root Inc.** and **Wilbur C. Stauble** has become president. **Andrew J. Rebmann**, vice president and secretary has also been elected to the board.

Edgar E. Wrege has been placed in charge of systematic project evaluation for the research and development division of **American Viscose Corp.**, reporting to Dr. H. H. Cudd, vice president of that division. Mr. Wrege will shortly be succeeded in his former position as leader of the experimental engineering section of Viscose's Research and development Division, by **W. E. Dungan**.

Walter H. Hindle has joined **Air Reduction Co., Inc.** as a consultant. He was formerly director of applications research at **Chemstrand Corp.**



R. K. Toner

Professor Richard K. Toner has become assistant editor of the **Textile Research Journal**, published by the **Textile Research Institute**. Effective May 1, 1959, he will assume the post of editor. He will then also take on the duties of director of publications at the Institute. Toner replaces **Julian S. Jacobs** who is retiring from these posts after 17 years with the Institute.



Fred Phillips

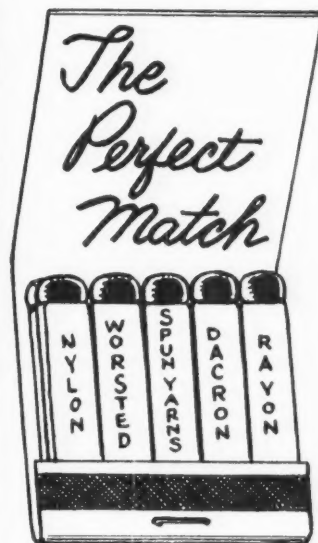
Fred Phillips has been appointed southern district manager of **N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.**, succeeding the late **Lewis W. Thomason, Jr.**

Jack Udis has been elected a vice president of **Reeves Brothers, Inc.**

John F. Doran and **Joseph B. Funk** have each been elected a vice president of **Textile Banking Co.**

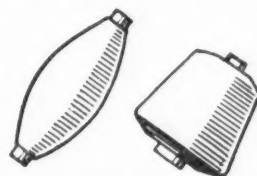
DYERS and THROWSTERS

OVER 35 YEARS
EXPERIENCE



**HOFFNER
RAYON CO.**

THE COMPLETE PACKAGE



**THROWING
DYEING
PACKAGING**

GENERAL OFFICES

General Offices at Belgrade and Ontario Streets, Philadelphia 34, Pennsylvania. Plants at Philadelphia and Quakertown, Pennsylvania.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES

Shannonhouse & Wetzell
Johnston Bldg. Charlotte, N. C.
The Tillinghast-Stiles Co.
Providence, R. I. Chicago, Ill.
R. C. Osborne & Co.
Broad St. & Allegheny Ave. Phila. 32, Pa.

Carl L. Miller
808 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Utica, N. Y.

3.0 Denier Semidull Color-sealed Black	1.63
6.0 Denier Semidull & Bright	1.18
6.0 Denier Color-sealed Black	1.55
4.5 Denier Semidull	1.18
10.0 Denier Semidull & Bright	1.18
Tow—Total Denier 470,000	
Staple Lengths—1½", 2", 2½", 3", 4½"	
High Shrinkage Staple price as Regular Staple	

Type 25
This product is designed for Cotton/Rayon System Spinning and is 2.5 denier, 1½" semidull regular shrinkage staple.

Type 39 \$.94
This product is designed for woolen system spinning and is a blend of deniers (average 4.2) with a variable cut length.

Type 39A \$.99
This product is designed for woolen system spinning and is a blend of predominately fine deniers (average 2.4) with a variable cut length.

Type 39B \$.94
This product is designed for woolen system spinning and is a blend of predominately heavy deniers (average 6.5) with a variable cut length.

F.O.B. Shipping Point—Freight prepaid our route to points east of the Mississippi River within the continental limits of the United States, for points west of the Mississippi River freight allowed to the Mississippi River crossing nearest purchaser's mill if shipped overland, or port of exit of purchaser's choice east of Mississippi River.

Terms: Net 30 Days.

•• "ORLON" is DuPont's registered trade-mark for its acrylic fiber.

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc.

Tennessee Eastman Co.

Effective November 3, 1958

Deniers	Dull and Bright
2 and 3	\$1.02 per pound
5, 8, 12, 16, and 20	.92
24 denier	.97

Prices are subject to change without notice.

Terms: Net 30 days. Payment—U. S. A. dollars.

Transportation charges prepaid or allowed to destination in the United States east of the Mississippi River. Seller reserves the right to select route and method of shipment. If buyer requests and seller agrees to a route or method involving higher than lowest rate buyer shall pay the excess of transportation cost and tax.

* "Verel" is a trade-mark of the Eastman Kodak Co.

The B. F. Goodrich Company

DARVAN

Effective Nov. 21, 1958

Type	Not Crimp Set	Crimp Set
3, 4½ and 6 Denier	\$1.45	\$1.50
1½, 2 Denier	\$1.50	\$1.55
	Pack in 100 Lb. Bales, Net	
	Staple lengths 1½, 2, 3, 4½	
	Tow—90,000 Total Denier	
	Bright, Semi-dull, Dull	

Deniers and lengths of staple not listed above are available upon special request.

Terms: Net 30 Days.

F.O.B. Shipping Point—Minimum freight prepaid our route to points east of the Mississippi River within the continental limits of the United States, for points west of the Mississippi River freight allowed to the Mississippi River crossing nearest purchaser's mill if overland, or port of exit of purchaser's choice east of the Mississippi River.

Union Carbide Chemicals Co.

Div. Union Carbide Corp.

Textile Fibers Dept.

Effective October 1, 1957

Dynel Staple & Tow

Natural Dynel	
3, 6, and 12 Denier, Staple and Tow	1.10 per lb.
24 Denier, Staple and Tow	1.05 per lb.
Dynel Spun with Light Colors:	
Whitened, Blond, or Gray	
3 and 6 Denier, Staple and Tow	1.30 per lb.
Dynel Spun with Dark Colors:	
Black, Charcoal, and Brown	
3 and 6 Denier, Staple and Tow	1.40 per lb.
Dynel Type 63 Bulking Fiber (3 Denier only)	Add \$.05 per lb. to above prices

Prices are quoted f.o.b. South Charleston, W. Va.

NYLON

American Enka Corp.

Effective August 19, 1958

Enka Nylon (Nylon Six Staple)

Denier	Luster	Length (Inches)	Price per pound
3	semi-dull	1½, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4½	\$1.28
6	bright	3, 4½	1.28
8	bright	2½	1.15
10	bright	3	1.08
15	bright	3	1.08
15	semi-dull	3	1.08

Deniers and lengths of staple not listed above are available upon special request.

Terms: Net 30 days. Minimum common carrier transportation charges will be prepaid and absorbed to the first destination on or east of the Mississippi River. In prepaying transportation charges, seller reserves the right to select the carrier used.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Textile Fibers Dept.

Current Prices

Nylon Staple and Tow

Denier	Type	Staple Lengths	Tow Bundle	1st. Grade Price/Lb.	2nd Grade Staple Only
1.5	200	1½"—4½"	None made	\$1.33	\$1.18
1.5	201	1½"—4½"	None made	1.35	1.20
2.2	420	1½" only	None made	1.28	1.13
3.0	100/200	1½"—4½"	430M	1.28	1.13
3.0	101/201	1½"—4½"	455M	1.30	1.15
6.0	100	1½"—4½"	330M	1.28	1.13
6.0	101	1½"—4½"	345M	1.30	1.15
15.0	100	1½"—6½"	425M	1.08
15.0	101	1½"—6½"	None made	1.10
15.0	600	1½"—6½"	425M	1.10
15.0	601	1½"—6½"	None made	1.12

Staple lengths are restricted to the range shown opposite each denier above. The actual cut lengths within these ranges are as follows:

1½, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4½ and 6½

Types

Type 100 Bright, normal tenacity, not heatset.

Type 101 Bright, normal tenacity, heatset.

Type 200 Semidull, normal tenacity, not heatset.

Type 201 Semidull, normal tenacity, heatset.

Type 600 Dull normal tenacity, not heatset.

Type 601 Dull normal tenacity, heatset.

These prices are subject to change without notice.

Terms—Net 30 Days.

Freight Terms—Terms are F.O.B. shipping point, freight prepaid our route to points east of the Mississippi River within the continental limits of the United States, for points west of the Mississippi River freight allowed to the Mississippi River crossing nearest purchaser's mill if shipped overland, or port of exit of purchaser's choice east of Mississippi River.

Industrial Rayon Corp.

Effective August 18, 1958

Nylon Staple

1.5 denier	\$1.33 per lb.
2, 3 and 6 denier	1.28 per lb.
8 denier	1.15 per lb.
15 and 22 denier	1.08 per lb.

Bright, semi-dull, and full-dull. Required lengths.

Terms: Net 30 days f.o.b. point of shipment; title to pass to buyer on delivery of goods to carrier. Domestic transportation charges prepaid with transportation allowed at lowest published rate to all points east of the Mississippi River.

POLYESTER

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Textile Fibers Dept.

Current Prices

"Dacron"™ Staple and Tow

Denier	Luster	Type	Length	Tow Bundle	1st Gr.
1.25	Semidull	54	1½"—3"	375M-	\$1.36
1.5	Semidull	64	Tow only	600M	1.41
1.5	Semidull	54	1½"—3"	375M-	1.36
3.0	Semidull	64	1½"—4½"	600M & Tow	1.41
3.0	Semidull	54	1½"—4½"	375M- & Tow	1.36
4.5	Semidull	64	1½"—4½"	500M & Tow	1.36
4.5	Semidull	54	1½"—4½"	375M- & Tow	1.41
6.0	Semidull	64	1½"—4½"	500M & Tow	1.36
6.0	Semidull	54	1½"—4½"	375M- & Tow	1.31

* Type:

Type 54—SemiDull, Normal Tenacity.

Type 64—Pill Resistant more Dyeable Staple for Worsted & Rayon Blends.

F. O. B. Shipping Point—Freight prepaid our route to points east of the Mississippi River within the continental limits of the United States, for points west of the Mississippi River freight allowed to the Mississippi River crossing nearest purchaser's mill if shipped overland, or port of exit of purchaser's choice east of Mississippi River.

POLYVINYL ACETATE

American Viscose Corp. Effective October 1, 1956

"Vinyon"® Staple

3.0 denier	½" unopened	\$.80 per lb.
3.0 "	1¼" unopened	.80 per lb.
3.0 "	1¼" opened	.90 per lb.
3.0 "	2" opened	.90 per lb.
3.0 "	2" unopened	.80 per lb.
5.5 "	1" opened	.90 per lb.
5.5 "	3½" opened	.90 per lb.
5.5 "	3½" unopened	.80 per lb.

Terms: Net 30 days.

SARAN FIBERS

The Saran Yarns Company — Odenton, Maryland

The Hall Company (Selling Agent)

41 East 42 Street, New York 17, N. Y. (Oxford 7-8996)

Current Prices:

Saran Staple

Type	Denier	Natural	Colors
2N	22	\$0.70	\$0.75
2N	16	.74	.79
3Q*	22	.63	.67

In any staple length 1 1/2 to 6". Also 45 denier, 7" cut.

* For carpets and industrial fabrics.

F.O.B. Odenton, Maryland.

Terms: net 30 days.

METALLICS

Textile Fibers Dep't

The Dow Chemical Co., James River Div.
Williamsburg, Va.

Lurex Yarn Division Current Prices

#150 LUREX-MM* (Made with Metalized Mylar)

Width	1/128"	1/100"	1/64"	1/50"	1/32"
Silver					
Yield in Yds/Lb	42,400	35,300	23,200	16,600	10,500
1 Case to 1,999#	\$10.65	\$10.25	\$7.80	\$7.60	\$7.35
2,000# to 4,999#	10.10	9.75	7.40	7.20	7.00
5,000# and over	9.90	9.55	7.25	7.05	6.85

Gold & White Gold

Yield in Yds/Lb	37,900	30,000	19,200	15,000	9,400
1 Case to 1,999#	\$10.90	\$10.50	\$8.00	\$7.75	\$7.60
2,000# to 4,999#	10.35	10.00	7.60	7.35	7.20
5,000# and over	10.15	9.75	7.45	7.20	7.05

Standard Colors

Yield in Yds/Lb	37,500	29,500	19,100	15,400	9,300
1 Case to 1,999#	on	on	\$9.00	on	\$8.70
2,000# to 4,999#	Re-	Re-	8.55	Re-	8.25
5,000# and over	quest	quest	8.35	quest	8.10

#150 LUREX MF* (Mylar—Foil—Mylar)

Width	1/100"	1/64"	1/50"	1/32"
Silver				
Yield in Yds/Lb	26,000	18,700	13,900	9,300
1 Case to 1,999#	\$7.80	\$5.45	\$5.25	\$5.15
2,000# to 4,999#	7.40	5.15	5.00	4.90
5,000# and over	7.25	5.05	4.90	4.80

Gold, White Gold & Copper

Yield in Yds/Lb	24,000	17,250	12,700	8,400
1 Case to 1,999#	\$8.00	\$5.60	\$5.40	\$5.30
2,000# to 4,999#	7.60	5.30	5.15	5.05
5,000# and over	7.45	5.20	5.00	4.90

Standard Colors

Yield in Yds/Lb	25,000	17,500	13,000	8,700
1 Case to 1,999#	\$8.75	\$6.30	\$6.15	\$6.00
2,000# to 4,999#	8.30	6.00	5.85	5.70
5,000# and over	8.10	5.85	5.70	5.60

#260 LUREX* (Regular Butyrate)

Width	1/100"	1/80"	1/64"	1/50"	1/32"	1/16"
Gold, Silver & Copper						
Yield in Yds/Lb	16,400	13,000	10,500	8,200	5,200	2,600
1 Case to 1,999#	\$4.50	\$4.00	\$3.35	\$3.25	\$3.00	\$2.85
2,000# to 4,999#	4.30	3.80	3.20	3.10	2.85	2.70
5,000# and over	4.20	3.70	3.10	3.00	2.80	2.65

Standard Colors

Yield in Yds/Lb	—	—	10,500	8,200	5,200	—
1 Case to 1,999#	—	—	\$3.45	\$3.35	\$3.10	—
2,000# to 4,999#	—	—	3.30	3.20	3.00	—
5,000# and over	—	—	3.20	3.10	2.90	—

Multicolors

Yield in Yds/Lb	—	13,000	10,500	—	5,200	—
1 Case to 1,999#	—	\$4.30	\$3.65	—	\$3.30	—
2,000# to 4,999#	—	4.10	3.45	—	3.15	—
5,000# and over	—	4.00	3.40	—	3.10	—

A. LUREX*, LUREX-MM*, and LUREX MF* are the registered trademarks of The Döbeckmann Company, A Division of The Dow Chemical Company. Mylar is DuPont's polyester film.

B. Standard Colors:

L-941	Scarlet	L-981	Pink Opal
L-984	Turquoise	L-942	Peacock Blue
L-940	Emerald Green	L-983	Violet
L-861	Bronze	L-978	Gunmetal
2A-1	Multicolor	3A-2	Multicolor
4A-5	Multicolor	4A-7	Multicolor
6A-1	Multicolor	6A-2	Multicolor
L-869	Fuchsia	L-982	Blueflower
L-935	Royal Blue	L-980	Apple Green
L-1008	Purple	L-933	Copper
L-850	Jet	L-1007	Green Gold
3A-3	Multicolor	1A-3	Multicolor
4A-14	Multicolor	4A-4	Multicolor
6A-3	Multicolor	3A-4	Multicolor

C. Other colors available on a custom basis only for which a minimum firm order of 150 lbs. is required. Regular color prices will apply. After approval of color swatch, one sample run of 10 lbs. or over can be ordered with an up-charge of \$2.00 per lb. over regular color prices.

D. LUREX-MM, LUREX-MF and regular LUREX is supplied on disposable spools having plastic end plugs with 3/8" I.D. holes. Spools contain approx. 1 lb. of yarn.

E. Cases contain 6 LUR-PAKS. Each LUR-PAK contains 6 one pound spools.

F. Yields are subject to variation of plus or minus 5%.

G. TERMS: 1% 10 days from date of invoice, Net 30 days, FOB Cleveland, Ohio. Minimum freight allowed on shipments of 100 pounds and over.

H. Items may be combined for quantity prices.

Fairtex Corporation

1808 Liberty Life Building

Charlotte 2, N. C.

January 23, 1958

1. Fairtex No. 260 (butyrate)—gold, silver and copper.

Width	Yield (Per Pound)	Price (Per Pound)
1/120"	21,000	\$4.75
1/80"	13,000	4.00

1/64"	10,800	3.35
1/50"	8,400	3.25
1/32"	5,300	3.00
1/16"	2,600	2.85
1/8"	1,300	2.70

2. Fairtex with Mylar* No. 100V (2 ply), (metallized type)—silver only.

1/100"	48,000	\$13.25
1/80"	37,000	11.40
1/64"	31,000	10.40
1/50"	24,200	10.15
1/32"	12,500	9.80

Fairtex with Mylar* No. 150V (3 ply), (metallized type)—gold, silver and copper.

1/100"	32,000	\$10.85
1/80"	25,000	9.25
1/64"	21,000	8.35
1/50"	16,400	8.20
1/32"	10,500	8.05

3. Fairtex with Mylar* No. 150F, (foil type)—gold, silver and copper.

1/100"	28,000	\$7.75
1/80"	21,450	7.00
1/64"	17,200	5.70
1/50"	13,400	5.60
1/32"	8,600	5.50
1/16"	4,300	5.45

4. General Information:

- Staple available upon request on above types.
- Above types also available supported with Nylon, Fortisan or other synthetics.
- Colors available on above upon request at slight additional cost.
- Quantity discounts on above prices.
- Fairtex is supplied on 1 lb. disposable spools—48 spools per case and on 1/4 lb. disposable spools—100 spools per case.

Metlon Corp.

Effective December 1, 1958

Replaces September 2, 1958

METLON*—MYLAR**

Price List

METLON* V—MYLAR** (Vacuum deposited, 2 ply)

Width	Yards Per Lb. (Plus or minus 5%)	Silver Only Price Per Lb.
1/64"	31,000	\$8.50
1/50"	24,000	8.35
1/32"	15,500	8.20

METLON* V—MYLAR** (Vacuum deposited, 3 ply)

Width	Yards Per Lb. (Plus or minus 5%)	Gold	Silver
1/64"	21,000	\$7.35	\$7.25
1/50"	16,400	7.10	7.05
1/32"	10,500	6.95	6.85

Colors available in 3 ply only at 65¢ per pound over price for Gold. No Quantity Discounts On Either Quality.

Terms: 1% 10 days, net 30. F.O.B. Providence, Rhode Island. Minimum freight allowed on shipments of 100 lbs. or over.

Put Up: Plastic Disposable Spools.

Minimum Order: One case (approximately 35 lbs. net). Smaller quantities subject to surcharge.

Palletizing: On request, shipments of 4 cases or more will be palletized without additional charge.

* Metlon's registered trademark for non-tarnishing metallic yarn.

** DuPont's registered trademark for polyester film.

METLON*—MYLAR** (Foil Laminated)

	1/120"	1/80"	1/64"	1/50"	1/32"
Metlon-F Mylar					
Yards Per Lb. (±5%)	32,200	21,500	17,200	13,500	8,600
Gold	\$9.35	\$6.75	\$5.20	\$5.00	\$4.90
Silver	9.35	6.75	5.05	4.90	4.80
Standard Colors	10.00	7.40	5.85	5.65	5.55

Metlon-F Mylar Ultravac

Yards Per Lb. (±5%)	32,200	21,500	17,200	13,500	8,600
Gold	\$9.60	\$7.00	\$5.65	\$5.45	\$5.35
Silver	9.60	7.00	5.55	5.40	5.30

Metlon-F Mylar Superfine

Yards Per Lb. (±5%)	35,100	23,450	18,750	14,700	9,400
Gold	\$10.00	\$7.25	\$5.60	\$5.40	\$5.30
Silver	10.00	7.25	5.50	5.35	5.25
Standard Colors	10.65	7.90	6.25	6.05	5.95

Metlon-F Mylar Superfine Ultravac

Yards Per Lb. (±5%)	35,100	23,450	18,750	14,700	9,400
Gold	\$10.25	\$7.50	\$6.00	\$5.85	\$5.75
Silver	10.25	7.50	6.00	5.85	5.75

Prices for 1/16" and 1/8" same as for 1/32". Yields are proportionate.

* Metlon's registered trademark for non-tarnishing metallic yarn.

** DuPont's registered trademark for polyester film.

Reynolds Metals Co.

Reynolds Aluminum Yarns

November 21, 1958

REYMET

200 Series Aluminum Yarn

Reymet 235 (Mylar-Foil)

Quantity in Pounds	Description:	Silver—Price Per Pound
5,000 and Over	Width: 1/8" 1/16" 1/32" 1/50" 1/64" 1/80"	2,150 4,300 8,600 13,400 17,200 21,400
2,000 thru 4,999	Yield: Yds./lb.:	\$4.65 \$4.75 \$4.80 \$4.90 \$5.05 \$5.20
48 thru 1,999		4.75 4.85 4.90 5.00 5.15 5.25
		5.00 5.10 5.15 5.25 5.45 5.70
5,000 and Over	Gold and Copper—Price Per Pound	\$4.75 \$4.85 \$4.90 \$5.00 \$5.20 \$5.65
2,000 thru 4,999		4.90 5.00 5.05 5.15 5.30 6.80
48 thru 1,999		5.15 5.25 5.30 5.40 5.60 7.15

NO YARN TRAPPING WITH BRAZED ALUMINUM TWO POUND TAKE-UP BOBBIN



New aluminum take-up bobbin with barrel and heads brazed together into a single unit prevents yarn trapping. Exceptional strength at price no higher than ordinary bobbins.

Write us today for full details.



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color uniformity...color versatility

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RALPH E. LOPER CO.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Dial Cedar 2-3868 • FALL RIVER, MASS., Dial Osborne 4-8261
Specializing in Textiles Since 1914

Other Colors and Multicolors—Price Per Pound

5,000 and Over	\$5.30	\$5.45	\$5.60	\$5.70	\$5.85	\$6.85
2,000 thru 4,999	5.40	5.55	5.70	5.85	6.00	7.00
48 thru 1,999	5.70	5.85	6.00	6.15	6.30	7.35

Reymet 250 (Metalized Mylar-Mylar)

Quantity In Pounds	Description: Yield (Yds./lb.)	Silver—Price Per Pound	1/32"	1/50"	1/64"	1/80"
5,000 and Over	10,000	\$6.85	\$7.05	\$7.25	\$7.45	\$9.30
2,000 thru 4,999	7,000	7.00	7.20	7.40	7.60	9.45
48 thru 1,999	7,350	7.35	7.60	7.80	8.00	9.85

Gold Only—Price Per Pound

5,000 and Over	\$7.05	\$7.20	\$7.45	\$9.50
2,000 thru 4,999	7.20	7.35	7.60	9.65
48 thru 1,999	7.60	7.75	8.00	10.05

Grouping: Items of the same material specification but different widths and colors may be combined for quantity price provided the minimum per item is 250 pounds. No grouping of Reymet 255 and Reymet 250.

For prices of Reymets 204, 215, 230, and 255 refer all inquiries to Products Department, General Sales, Richmond.

Available Packages:

Following types available.

Die-cast aluminum spools with straight flange, 3" O.D., 3 1/4" traverse. Each spool contains approximately 8 ounces of yarn. These spools, billed at \$.40 each, are returnable for credit in good condition, F.O.B. Reynolds Metals Company, 11th and Byrd Streets, Richmond, Virginia.

No charge returnable plastic spools with 3 1/4" O.D., 4 1/2" traverse. Each spool contains approximately 1 pound of yarn. These spools are returnable for credit at \$.02 each, F.O.B. customer's plant. Subject to inspection and count of seller.

Tin spools with straight flange with 3" O.D., 3 1/4" traverse. Each spool contains approximately 8 ounces of yarn. These spools, billed at \$.10 each, are returnable for credit in good condition, F.O.B. Reynolds Metals Company, 11th and Byrd Sts., Richmond, Virginia.

Packing:

35 Spools per corrugated fibre carton, size 15 1/4" x 14 1/2" x 11".

Ordering Data:

Specify Product, Color, Width, and Type of Spool.

General Terms of Sale

1. All orders are subject to final acceptance by an officer or authorized agent of Reynolds Metals Company at our Richmond, Virginia, or Regional and Divisional Sales Offices.

2. Terms:

(a) Aluminum Yarns: 1% ten (10) days, net cash thirty (30) days from date of invoice, subject to approval of the Treasurer.

(b) Returnable Spools: Net cash thirty (30) days from date of invoice, subject to approval of the Treasurer.

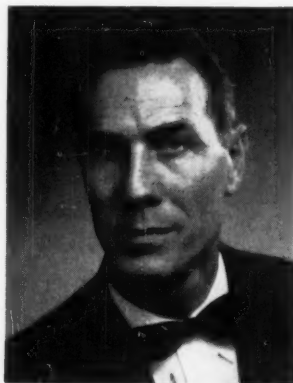
3. Delivery: F.O.B. shipping point.

4. Transportation Allowance: Transportation charges will be prepaid to city of destination within continental United States except Alaska (which shall be F.A.S. port of exit) on shipments of 125 lbs. or more when seller routes. Charges exceeding lowest of published rail or truck rates are for customer's account when shipments are routed pursuant to customer's instructions. (Charges on shipments weighing under 125 lbs. net weight are for customer's account).

5. All prices subject to change without notice.

Helmus New AATCC President

Weldon G. Helmus, executive vice president of Fair Lawn Finishing Co., has been elected president of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists for the year 1959. He was nominated on petition by the Metropolitan section and defeated George O. Linberg, of Synthron, Inc., who was running for a third term. Elected vice presidents were: C. T. Anderson, Ciba Co., Inc., for the Central Atlantic region; Dr. W. George Parks, head of the chemistry department, University of Rhode Island, for the New England region; H. Gillespie Smith, Dyes Department, American Cyanamid Co., for the Southern region, and Elliott Morrill, Corn Products Co., for the Western region.



Weldon G. Helmus

Helmus, who has been active in AATCC affairs for many years, began his career in the dyeing industry in 1925 upon graduation from high school. He became a vice president of Fair Lawn in 1942 and a director in 1946.

Business Service Section

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2 columns to the page, each column 8 inches deep	
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Exclusively for Business, Laboratory and Mill Services; Positions and Men Wanted; Business Opportunities; Mill Properties Wanted or For Sale; Reconditioned Machinery and Equipment, etc.

TEXTURED YARNS

Licensors of crimped high bulk continuous filament yarns has senior opening for textile engineer with some experience on textured yarns. Excellent opportunity. Write full details and background to:

Box 804

Modern Textiles Magazine

303 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

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For textile mills seeking executives and mill executives seeking positions.

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POSITION WANTED

PRODUCTION MANAGER. Technician-Stylist-Mill Executive, in plain, fancy and Jacquard and good New York experience wishes position as production Manager or liaison in multiple plant operation, preferably in filaments.

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Modern Textiles Magazine

303 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

WANTED

Wanted commission spinning orlon or wool yarns on woolen system.

Box 803, Modern Textiles Magazine
303 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. 16, N. Y.

WANTED

Extractor, American Perry type, 54-inch diameter, removable baskets.

Write Box #796

Modern Textiles Magazine, N. Y. 16, N. Y.

POSITION DESIRED

Seasoned textile school graduate seeks marketing opportunity. Background includes—Marketing, Advertising, Public Relations, Sales Management and New Product Development at staff level. Sound chemical, Fibers, Fabrics background. Record of achievements and references to support executive level position desired. Box #799.

Modern Textiles Magazine,
303 5th Ave., N. Y. 16, N. Y.

IT'S BRAND NEW

Mill Test Procedures . . .

by Norbert L. Enrick

This NEW handbook presents more than 50 complete test methods. The tests, all useful in mill management, include purpose, sampling, evaluation of results and illustrative work sheets for use in the control of quality, waste and production from opening through spinning, yarn preparation, slashing, weaving and knitting.

Modern Textiles Magazine

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Orders of 15 or more — 30% Discount
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Enclosed please find check money order for

copies at \$3.50 each plus postage, of "Mill Test Procedures."

Name

Street Address

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Company

State

Calendar of Coming Events

Jan. 7—AATT monthly meeting. Della Robbia Room, Hotel Vanderbilt, New York, N. Y.
 Jan. 16—AATCC Northern New England Section. Colonial Club, Lynnfield, Mass.
 Jan. 20-30—Plant Maintenance & Engineering Show. International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.
 Jan. 26-29—International Heating & Air Conditioning Exposition. Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Jan. 26-29—Plant Maintenance & Engineering Show. Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Feb. 3-5—Reinforced Plastics Div. of Society of the Plastics Industry 14th Annual Technical & Management Conference. Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
 Feb. 4—AATT monthly meeting. Della Robbia Room, Hotel Vanderbilt, New York, N. Y.
 Feb. 18-19—Chemical Market Research Association. Dinkler Plaza Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.
 Mar. 4—AATT monthly meeting. Della Robbia Room, Hotel Vanderbilt, New York, N. Y.
 Mar. 12-13—ASME Textile Engineering Div. annual spring meeting. Clemson House, Clemson, S. C.
 Mar. 19-21—American Cotton Manufacturers Institute annual convention. Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla.
 Mar. 26-27—Textile Quality Control Association spring meeting. N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.
 Apr. 1—AATT monthly meeting. Della Robbia Room, Hotel Vanderbilt, New York, N. Y.

Apr. 2-3—Textile Subcommittee of American Institute of Electrical Engineers annual conference. Heart of Atlanta Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.
 Apr. 9-11—Alabama Textile Manufacturers Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss.
 Apr. 15-16—National Knitted Outerwear Association annual meeting. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.
 Apr. 28-29—Institute Textile Technology meeting of Technical Advisory Committee and Board of Trustees. Charlottesville, Va.
 Apr. 29-30—The Fiber Society, Inc. spring meeting. Fontana Village, N. C.
 May 4—Nat'l Association Hosiery Manufacturers annual meeting. Claridge Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
 May 4-8—Knitting Arts Exhibition. The Auditorium, Atlantic City, N. J.
 May 5—93rd annual meeting Underwear Institute. Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, N. J.
 May 6—AATT monthly meeting. Della Robbia Room, Hotel Vanderbilt, New York, N. Y.
 May 8-13—Tufted Textile Manufacturers annual convention. Cruise from Savannah, Ga. to Nassau.
 May 12-14—Cotton Research Clinic. Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C.
 May 12-16—Textile Institute annual conference. Scarborough, England.
 May 18-23—National Cotton Week.
 Jun. 3—AATT monthly meeting. Della Robbia Room, Hotel Vanderbilt, New York, N. Y.
 Jun. 9-12—Material Handling Institute's Exposition. Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio.

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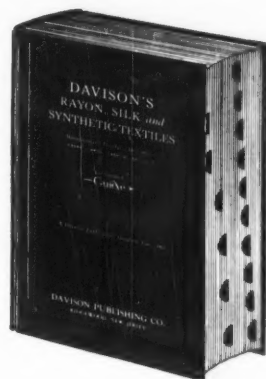
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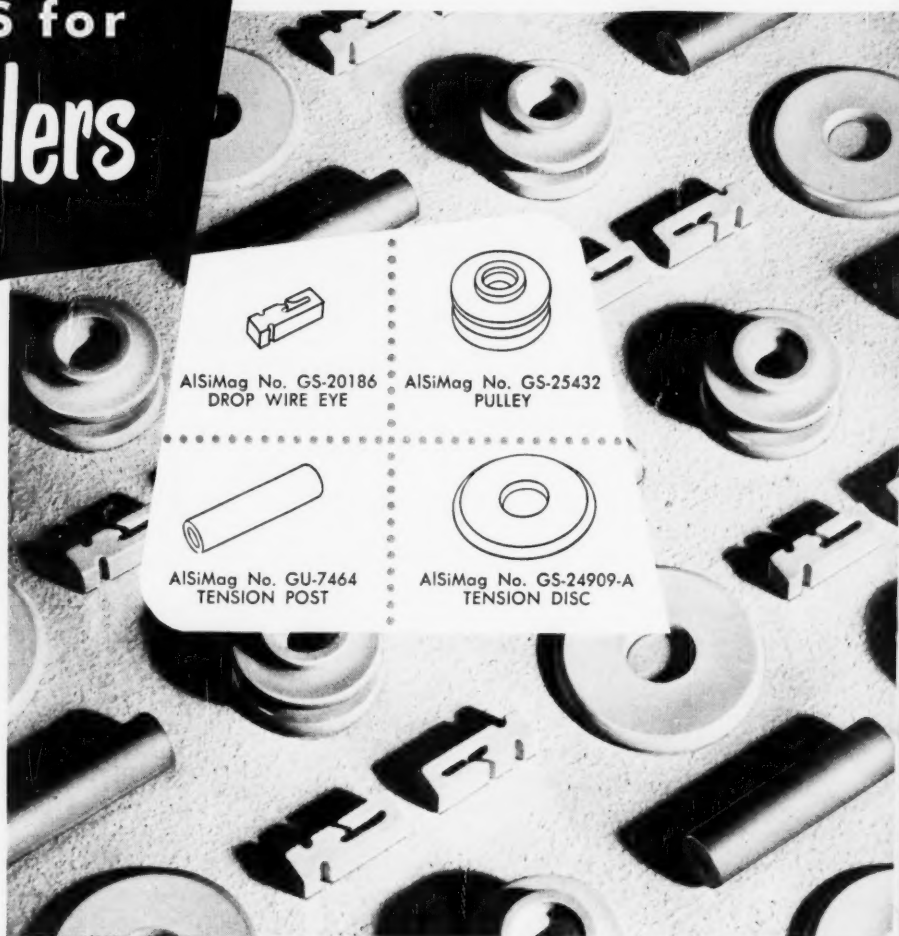
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